

tariff and are considerably below the duties designed to give protection to industries generally.

We urge the necessity of more stability in the customs tariff on implements than we have had in the past, for the following reason. Some years ago a number of very fine branch factories of U. S. implement companies were established in Canada. If the tariff on implements had been more stable, we should have had many more such branch factories erected in Canada during the past twelve or fifteen years. The factories which will supply implements for the needs of Western Canada ten or fifteen years hence have yet to be built and the tariff policy on implements will determine whether such factories will be built in Canada or in the middle Western States.

I am not suggesting that Free Trade would immediately drive our Company out of Canada but it must be perfectly clear to any thinking person that under free trade the requirements of Western Canada in implements would ultimately be supplied by factories in the middle Western States, where they would be close to their raw materials and closer to their market than in Ontario and we protest most vigorously, on behalf of our employees, against a policy which a few years hence, may impose upon them the necessity either of giving up their occupation or being forced to migrate with the industry to the United States and we submit that there is nothing extreme in the suggestion that this is not only possible but probable if implements are put on the free list.

No Justification for Discrimination against Implement Makers.

We have shown in our statement that there is no justification for any discrimination against agricultural implement makers. They have already, in the interests of class legislation, been discriminated against in nearly every tariff revision and it is time, in the interest of the industry and of the farmers of Canada as well, that the customs tariff on implements should be allowed a period free from change.

We further sincerely believe that the Western farmers would not receive the advantage which some of them expect if the tariff were removed as the Western Provinces would naturally fall into the same position in regard to prices and general conditions as now exists in the more remote States of the Republic, such as the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, California, Texas, etc.

In conclusion may I express the conviction that the only sane course for this country to pursue is to produce, not only the fruit of the soil but also the manufactured goods which it needs and thus to conserve its wealth for itself. The wisdom of such a policy is surely more apparent than ever during these days when we have to cope with a serious situation in exchange, a depreciated currency and an adverse balance of trade.

—Thomas Findley.