

By Mr. Thorson:

Q. You are dealing with this subject more fully at a later date?—A. Exactly.

By Mr. Graham:

Q. Mr. Macdonald, there is one point arising out of your last statement which I think should be cleared up, and it related to the proportion of importation. I understood you to say that approximately one-half originated in the United States and one-half were manufactured in Canada. As I recall the evidence of Mr. Morrison when he was here it was to the effect that in later years he thought the ratio was 80 per cent made in Canada and 20 per cent made in the United States. Would you agree with that?—A. I would not say that there was any conflict there because he was speaking of later years while here I am speaking about the 10 year period. Mr. Morrison was speaking about the heavy production years where the percentage might be as high as 89 while I was dealing with figures over the 10 year period. Probably Mr. Morrison was right in speaking of the last four or five years as running at a ratio of 80 per cent to 20 per cent. Importations were relatively small in those years but in the earlier years the percentages might have run higher; but taken over the 10 year period I think it will be found that the average is about fifty-fifty. I may say that I discussed this also with Mr. Morrison when in Chicago and he recalled his evidence and fully concurred in the figures shown here—approximately half and half—as being a reasonable statement.

By Mr. McLean:

Q. Would the figures given to us by the Bureau of Statistics and those which you are showing here as coming from the International Harvester Company be prepared on the same basis; that is, including freight only to the branch house; not including commissions or freight to the country points?—A. You will notice that I make the Harvester Company's figures comparable with those given by Dr. Booth by adding commissions paid.

Q. They do take in commission and freight?—A. Yes. The figures I quoted here show the prices the farmer paid—\$129,345,150; and it is on a comparable basis with that figure of \$392,000,000 supplied by Dr. Booth.

Q. That is only at the warehouse, it is not at the country point?—A. The difficulty with that \$392,000,000 is that it deals with the commissions of all the companies. Some of them deliver to the farmer at his point, his local operating point. The practice of the Harvester Company is a little different, they charge the farmer, or somebody pays the freight from the operating point to the farmer in their practice. That figure of \$392,000,000 is an all inclusive figure and there is probably some duplication in respect to commission. I think the relationship between the \$392,000,000 and the \$129,000,000 is close enough for practical purposes and to enable us to determine the position of the Harvester Company in the Canadian scene.

Q. Yes, in that \$392,000,000 given by the Bureau of Statistics there might be shown more, it probably shows the amount paid out by the farmer for machines?—A. I would not say that it was more than one or two per cent out. I would be inclined to think that the Bureau of Statistics' figures on the basis they have used would be a little the higher, in the light of what I know now.

Mr. GRAHAM: The Bureau would naturally be a little higher because there was a duplication on parts. Parts figure in twice.

Mr. McLEAN: To the agent, and to the farmer.

Mr. GRAHAM: Yes.

[Mr. Walter Macdonald.]