uniform across the Dominion, while in the United States there is a broad North-and-South belt which permits varied ripening seasons. This means that the cost of production of farm products in Canada may be more or less uniform, while in the United States there may be a wide range both in costs and in marketing seasons. It may mean that United States South-eastern territory, supplying the Eastern Part of Canada may glut our market, while the West receives goods under normal conditions; or, the situation may be reversed. Also, that there may be a crop failure in the East or in the West while the other section has a large crop.

It is also well to bear in mind problems which arise, sometimes in connection with the valuation of goods and sometimes with their being dumped on the Canadian market. An instance is the second-hand article which has no fixed standard price, such as the automobile, musical instrument, etc. There is also the further problem which arises when branch factories in Canada are supplied with materials by the parent companies at prices lower than those quoted to the general trade. In such cases the anti-combine legislation might be applied, but, from the administrative side, there is a division between the powers granted by Section 41 of the Customs Act, and the glutting of a market by wholesale importations.