



HERE IS THE DAY YOU REGISTER

ON June 22nd, Saturday,
every man and woman,
resident in Canada, who is 16

years and over, must attend at one of the places provided for registration, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and there truthfully answer all the questions set forth upon the registration card.

Upon signing the card, vouching for the accuracy of the answers, the man or woman will receive a Registration Certificate, as shown below, which must be carried upon the person thereafter.

Why the Certificate is so Important

For failure to register a maximum fine of \$100 and one month's imprisonment is provided, also an added penalty of \$10 for each day the person remains unregistered after June 22nd.

Persons remaining unregistered cannot lawfully be employed, and cannot draw wages for work done after June 22nd. Employers who keep unregistered persons in their employ will be liable for fines equal in amount to those recoverable from the unregistered employees.

Unregistered persons cannot lawfully purchase transportation tickets, and may find themselves barred from traveling on railroads, steamboats, etc. Similarly they may be denied board and lodging at any hotel, restaurant, public house or boarding house.

In a word—All persons remaining unregistered and all persons having dealings with unregistered persons, knowing them to be such, incur heavy penalties under the law.

**REGISTRATION IS LAW—
Don't Fail to Register**

*This
Certificate
is YOUR
Protection.
Get it and
Carry it*

Issued by authority of
Canada Registration Board

continued Mr. Parsons. There are approximately 160 farms in Canada making one or more uses 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 to or dependent on the agricultural implement industry. The number of agricultural implement plants proper is 60, total capital employed \$60,000,000; total wages and salaries, \$7,000,000; estimated number of people directly or indirectly dependent 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 must be remembered that the rate of 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 such implements, a few of the larger concerns might still live on account of their large foreign export business; yet as they purchase 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. Figuring the total duty paid on agricultural implements in 1916, and taking the total value of the property of the farmers throughout Canada, it means about 3½ cents for every \$100, or in other words, a farm valued at \$10,000 would pay on an average annually of \$3.50. This does not seem like a staggering obligation by way of contribution to the national funds. The 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 even making provision for the rebate of the duty on raw materials imported by the tractor manufacturers, was an unfair and unjust measure. We made such representations 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 anticipation, as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars already invested, has been paralyzed at all events for the present." Mr. Parsons then proceeded to enumerate the large givings of the manufacturing interests towards war and patriotic funds. He also called attention to what other countries are doing towards building up Canadian trade.

Only a Fair Return

"In Canada, however," proceeded Mr. Parsons, "not only have we received no direct help and lead from the Government in connection with planning of our industries after the war in the nation's interests, but a considerable section of our population is keeping the country in a foment of agitation which tend to destroy rather than build up. There is only one way to pay off our accumulated war debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure. As far as export trade is concerned, manufacturers in Canada may be forced in the national interests to sell their wares at a merely nominal margin of profit so as to help preserve the balance of trade and at the same time giving employment to the largest possible number of people

Opposition Tactics

Continued from Page 9

from a Liberal predominance in membership from the provinces west of the great lakes and east of the Ottawa river. That is why the members from Quebec are anxious to secure the good will of western members, and Liberals from other provinces reason along similar lines.

The next session of parliament may to some extent reveal the possibilities of opposition hopes being realized or blasted. It will doubtless depend to a considerable degree on how we are getting along with the war and the part Quebec plays in the drive for reinforcements.

*This series
tire tests
to help
termine
expect
from
are consid
advertisem
next week
Growers'*