

good health is concerned, and there is no doubt that they were destroying the home market.

Mr. YOUNG: On whose authority does the hon. gentleman say that?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. RYCKMAN: If my hon. friend prefers the dirty rags from China and Japan, he can have them.

Mr. YOUNG: That is not answering my question.

Mr. RYCKMAN: Upon investigation by the officials of the department it has been found that this industry is expected to employ three hundred men whereas previously they employed only two hundred. This will prove to be an important contribution to the relief of unemployment.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Are they employing three hundred?

Mr. RYCKMAN: They said they would.

Mr. YOUNG: Oh, oh.

Mr. RYCKMAN: My hon. friend laughs, but I have found that these gentlemen tell the truth. I have found that they do not overstate the facts. In connection with women's and children's clothing, I received a letter under date of April 21 from the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers. The letter reads in part:

During the time when these goods were flooding the Canadian market a number of Canadian factories had to close their doors. Since the regulations fixing higher values on these goods have been in effect many factories have reopened and others have taken on large numbers of additional employees. In addition to this the cotton mills in Canada, who had lost most of the raw material requirements of the Canadian trade, have taken on hundreds of extra employees and some of them are now running three shifts, twenty-four hours a day.

These regulations have had a very definite effect on the unemployment situation in Canada. They have given additional employment to thousands of people.

It is a fact that, owing to the greater volume of Canadian business which manufacturers in Canada have been able to obtain, they were able to reduce their prices and we believe it can be shown that the consumers are buying ready-made cotton dresses as cheaply to-day as before this regulation was put into effect.

We believe the retailers, even those who had previously been buying these dumped goods from the United States, are entirely satisfied with the present situation. These fixed values have been of advantage to manufacturers and retailers and have given increased employment to thousands of workers without increasing prices to the consumer.

I have other letters, both before me and in the office of the department, which I could read. These letters which I have read were not picked out, but were quoted simply to show the true condition in connection with certain items referred to by hon. friends opposite.

Mr. POWER: If the hon. member reads many more it will be found there is no unemployment in Canada.

Mr. RYCKMAN: These letters should demonstrate that an effort is being made to stop the importation of goods which are of no benefit to the consumer and to give to the manufacturer of Canada the right to sell his goods in this country. Only this morning I received a letter from the Dominion Textile Company Limited, and hon. members know the attitude taken by this company. If I had the time I should be glad to read this letter to the house. I received another letter from a concern manufacturing sheet rubber goods stating that this fixed valuation had given them a chance to do business without the necessity of increasing the price to the consumer. I have been very particular to see that there shall be no increase in price. However, these manufacturers are honest men; many of them were doing business at a loss and it was not necessary to ask them to engage in a special agreement as to prices; they voluntarily offered to protect the consumer. There is just as much assurance that these men will keep their promise as there is that hon. members will keep theirs.

A short time ago I was approached by a gentleman, who shall be nameless, who wanted to import misses' dresses from Czechoslovakia. These dresses could be manufactured very cheaply and the value for home consumption would be ordinarily about one dollar, but if ten thousand dozen were taken they could be sold for thirty-three and a third cents each. The real value would have been \$120,000, but this gentleman would have had to put up \$40,000 to obtain these dresses. However, the tariff regulations prevented his flooding this country with ten thousand cheap dresses. I do not think any fair-minded man will say that the action taken was not the right one. It might be said that this is similar to the hypothetical question asked by Mr. Fielding when introducing the dumping principle. He said: Oh, some will object: but why should we not get cheap goods? Yes, he said, if we can have a continuance of the cheap goods; if they will enter into a contract for fifty years to furnish us with cheap goods, all right, but the moment this