

minister want to put these people out of business? Do the government intend to continue strafing the industries of Canada? Do they want to see a few more men out of jobs? Hay and straw comprise the next item; there is no use saying a word about it. Natural flowers; these are made free coming from Great Britain. Well now, should that item have been inserted? Are any natural flowers imported from the old country?

Mr. MANION: They will be imported for the funeral of the government.

An hon. MEMBER: You can bring them in by aeroplane.

Mr. CHAPLIN: I suppose you get lots of them out in Winnipeg. Potatoes have been made free all round, but we have got the countervailing duty. In other words, Mr. Speaker, heretofore we have had a duty of this kind, but we always made the tariff ourselves, the rate of duty always appeared in our own tariff book. Now, the duty is not inserted at all. We have a government that is scared to put any duty in the tariff; it is going to let somebody else do that. When the commodity comes from the United States the United States authorities will make the tariff; if the goods come from some other place, their entry through the customs cannot be made until we know what the tariff of the other country is. Apparently we have not got enough nerve ourselves to legislate for our own people, we let somebody else make our tariff. I have no hesitation, Mr. Speaker, in saying that so far as potatoes or any other vegetables are concerned which we produce ourselves, I do not care where they come from, if they interfere with the products raised by our own people, while those native products are available in abundance, I say we should have a tariff to stop the importation of similar vegetables. If high-priced fruits and vegetables are imported out of season, there is all the more reason why there should be a duty on them because only the wealthy people can buy them, and they should pay for the privilege. The same remark applies to imported strawberries and other high-priced stuff. Onions are free from England or British colonies or British possessions. The tariff is 30 per cent on the general tariff which is the same old tariff; but the minister has done something more, he has put on a specific duty, which he says shall not be less than three quarters of a cent a pound.

That puts me in mind of one other matter that probably I can deal with before my time expires. The Minister of Finance says that he has made an orderly tariff. I wonder where we have heard that word before? I think it

has come from the west. I have heard the word out there. I have no doubt that when the minister made these proposals in the first place he had an idea that he could turn a certain amount of trade away from the United States to Great Britain. Let me quote his words about an orderly tariff. He said first:

When this revision is completed the Canadian customs tariff will consist of 1,188 items of which 589 will be free under the British preference.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, he paid more attention to the number of items than he did to the quality of the items, or what the items amounted to. That is one reason why I propose to show the falsity of many of the items. It would take me three hours to go through the full list, but if I had the time I could show on every page a bunch of stuff that is nothing more than junk. It has no right to be in the tariff so far as bringing any business to Great Britain is concerned. He says further:

The importance of this enlargement of the preference is indicated by the fact that Canada imported last year over two hundred million dollars worth of the commodities on which we are now increasing the British preference.

I do not deny that at all. But the minister is very careful not to say. "I predict that as a result of this extension of the British preference so many million dollars worth of goods will come from England." He could have done that had he put a proper tariff on American goods that would have ensured the import of similar goods from Great Britain. But he did not want to do it. Even the reductions that have been made have just been moderate, and the increases are about the same. As I pointed out a few minutes ago, there are 387 items that are not touched at all. Do you mean to say that the people who have been favoured with that business heretofore are going to lose it? Not on your life. I have met some steel people from the United States since this budget has been brought down, and they are not worrying. There may be two or three items that they cannot touch, but the minister knows that if he had increased the tariff on the articles that I am speaking about the goods would be made in this country, and it would only be necessary to see that the people favoured by the tariff did not exploit the domestic consumer.

Mr. JEAN FRANÇOIS POULIOT (Témiscouata): Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to speak after the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Chaplin). I have listened with rapt attention to the speech of the hon. gentleman and I must say that it was delivered with the energy