

would come, and the beginning of dearness would be at hand. Artificial cheapness obtained to-day under such conditions, at the expense of dearness at a very near day in the future, is not a system of which we could approve, or which any of us on either side of the House could encourage.

This dumping then is an evil and we propose to deal with it. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that ninety per cent of the complaints that are made to us by our manufacturers are not that the tariff is too low, speaking generally, but that this dumping and slaughtering condition exists, and that the tariff under such conditions fails to give them the protection they would desire. Well, if ninety per cent of these grievances result from dumping, we shall be prepared to deal with it to-day. We think it is in the interest of legitimate trade that this question should be dealt with. It is not the first time that Canada has set an example in matters of this kind and possibly the step we are about to take will be followed by other countries. Our friends on the other side of the House will recognize this dumping evil as fully as and perhaps more fully than even hon. gentlemen on this side of the House. We differ from them as to the manner in which it should be dealt with. Their remedy is a general increase of the tariff all along the line. Perhaps they would not go quite so far as to increase all duties, but that is the principle they suggest. A high tariff is their remedy for this evil. We object to that because we think it is unscientific.

The dumping condition is not a permanent condition; it is a temporary condition and therefore it needs only a temporary remedy, that can be applied whenever the necessity for it arises.

We propose therefore to impose a special duty upon dumped goods. That special duty, subject to a limitation which I will mention, will be the difference between the price at which the goods are sold, the sacrifice price, and the fair market value of those goods as established under the customs law of the country. But this is subject to a qualification—subject to a limitation. If an article is sold at a lower price in Canada than it is sold in the country of production, then that will be the evidence of dumping, and the difference between the fair market value in the country of production and the price at which it is sold—or

Dumping is an evil and source of greatest complaint.

Dumping condition is temporary and needs a temporary remedy.

Special duty on dumped goods over and above existing duty.