

Aid hostel in Toronto to take his children in until he could find something to do for their support. They replied, "We cannot take in the children temporarily, but if you will turn them over to us permanently we will take them and farm them out to somebody else." Rather than do that he has held on to them and they are at present in a friend's home in Toronto. That man has been walking the streets since last October trying to get work, and except for a few days' snow shovelling he has been unable to get anything to do.

Now, I want to tell my farmer friends something. What benefit to you are all these "industrialists," if you want to call them that? I rather think they are of some benefit to you! The voters' list for East York contains some 47,000 names, it is a pretty big riding, and those voters with their families number about 100,000 people. I have made a rough estimate of what these people consume, and with permission of the House I will place the particulars on Hansard. This is the statement:

Consumption of farm products in East York

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Cereals, flour and breadstuffs.	20,000,000 lbs.	\$1,200,000
Meats of all kinds.. . . .	8,000,000 lbs.	1,920,000
Butter and cheese.. . . .	3,400,000 lbs.	1,360,000
Eggs.. . . . .	1,360,000 doz.	680,000
Milk.. . . . .	5,000,000 qts.	550,000
Potato and other vegetables.	5,000,000 bus.	450,000
Other farm produce.. . . .		200,000
Canadian fruits.. . . . .		40,000
		<b>\$6,400,000</b>

There you have about six and a half million dollars' worth of farm products. Is not that money of some use to the farmers of the county of York?—or even to our western farmers? I say it is, and I say further that industry should be maintained so that we will have diversified employment for the youth of this country as fast as they are able to take up homes and consume your products.

In my riding, Sir, is a very large township which is producing farm products, and the population of that township is somewhere around 13,000. I want to say one or two words on their behalf, because it may be the last opportunity I shall have in this parliament if the government is honest and goes to the country this fall, and inasmuch as East York is not in the new redistribution. In 1924 we imported vegetables in the following quantities:

Potatoes.. . . . .	24,867,896 lbs.
Onions.. . . . .	393,578 lbs.
Cabbage.. . . . .	273,933 lbs.
Tomatoes.. . . . .	313,591 bus.

And then again, why should it be necessary to import canned vegetables such as beans, corn and tomatoes to the quantity of 9,270,176 pounds, worth \$965,449? If my constituents in East York could get a little of that business added on to what they have already they would be prosperous. Let us face the situation and protect our market gardeners by curtailing as much as possible importations from other countries. In like manner we find large quantities of fresh and prepared fruits being imported which we might just as well produce ourselves. I have prepared a statement of these importations, and with the permission of the House I will place it on Hansard:

Imports of fruits, 1924

Apples.. . . . .	195,693 bbls.	\$ 878,415
Strawberries.. . . . .	5,014,267 lbs.	740,699
Plums.. . . . .	140,208 bus.	374,250
Pears.. . . . .	17,804,789 lbs.	782,464
Peaches.. . . . .	13,405,896 lbs.	510,710
Grapes.. . . . .	11,202,740 lbs.	874,941
Cherries.. . . . .	625,313 lbs.	105,978

Add to these the tremendous importation of prepared and dried fruits which run into about 20,000,000 pounds per year, and it will be readily seen that any move towards preserving the Canadian market for Canadian farm products is of the utmost importance to our people.

The main argument which I am sure every member has in his mind in this connection is, that due to our position being a little farther north we find our market for these commodities supplied by the products of the United States before our domestic products are ready for the market. Let us therefore face the issue fairly, and not penalize the Canadian producer, because he happens to be in a climate which matures his crop a little later than his United States competitor, by allowing the goods of that competitor to come into this country and take the market away from him. Give him sufficient protection for all the goods which he can produce so that he will have the Canadian market to himself.

Regarding the railway problem, there are several other features, Mr. Speaker, which have to do with conditions in Canada at the present time. I had the honour, in my humble way, to bring these facts out before the National Railway and Shipping committee last session. I feel the time has come when we should no longer have Europe covered by soliciting freight agents on behalf of the Canadian National Railways, gathering freight, consisting largely of merchandise, to ship to Canada. We have our trade commissioners in Europe, why cannot some of these men take care of any work which the Canadian National Railways may find it necessary to