

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): That makes a value for fixing duty of \$2.10 for that particular item. Then there is the duty of fifteen per cent, which would amount to thirty-three cents. Then there is the dump duty, a duty not to exceed fifty per cent value for duty purposes; that would amount to 1.095. Now, the per cent duty of the invoice would be 176.4. That duty is exceptionally high, but when you consider that there is a freight differential coming by British Columbia into the prairie provinces, your freight coming from California, for instance, would be .78 on that. Then you have the freight per case coming in from British Columbia, which would be .18. That would make a differential, a freight excess if you like to call it, of .60. When you take into consideration that your freight differential is practically a protective duty, that gives a protection on that particular article of 247 per cent. If it were just the regular duty of fifteen per cent, along with the differential of freight, that would be ample, but when you consider the dumping duty as well, which that really amounts to, it practically puts us in the western provinces into a position in which we cannot buy that stuff at all.

As the hon. member for Moose Jaw (Mr. Ross) said a little while ago, if some arrangement could be made whereby regional duties were imposed, that would be overcome. I have no objection whatever to British Columbia being protected. If she thinks she should be protected, then I say, by all means give her that protection, but I do not think we in the prairie provinces should be penalized because of British Columbia. It must also be remembered that British Columbia cannot raise any more than sufficient for her own local markets. When we want those vegetables in Alberta or Saskatchewan or Manitoba they cannot be brought in from the coast in sufficiently large quantities to take care of our market; only a few cases, in any car of produce, are allowed to come in. I think the tariff is out of all proportion when one considers that tremendous differential in freight, which alone should be sufficient protection.

In the matter of cauliflower British Columbia is over-protected. If the benefits were restricted to Canadian producers the situation would not be quite so bad, but cauliflower is raised in British Columbia mainly by orientals. If you do not count the freight, the protection would be somewhere around 174 per cent, which amounts practically to an embargo, and the protection goes almost entirely to orientals. I contend

[Mr. Bennett.]

that it would be much better to have something like a regional duty, as suggested by the hon. member for Moose Jaw, and allow British Columbia protection if she wishes for it, but I do not think it is right to ask that the three prairie provinces be put practically on the embargo list in respect of that item.

Mr. McDONALD (Souris): In the discussion that has taken place this afternoon two factors have, I think, been lost sight of—the high price of the land, and the high suburban taxes that are paid by those men who are engaged in growing vegetables and small fruits. I am told that in Ontario land is as high as \$2,500 per acre and that taxes are as high as \$100 per acre. It is not fair that growers of vegetables and fruits should try to unload that heavy overhead on the Canadian consumers. We in the west thought we could grow wheat on \$50 per acre land, but we found that this could not be done. Now that we have good roads and rapid transportation my advice is that market gardeners and small fruit growers should move further out in the country and get cheaper land. Let them not try to make the Canadian consumers pay that impossible overhead. In any case I do not think these high prices do very many people much good.

Mr. McGREGOR: I should like to ask the hon. gentleman what the men growing fruit and vegetables at the present time will do if they are unable to sell what they produce.

Mr. DUNNING: We are talking about cauliflowers, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BEAUBIER: I should like to direct attention to the fact that Manitoba grows plenty of cauliflowers to supply the west, and the only protection necessary would be seasonal protection.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): Most of our cauliflower in Alberta comes from British Columbia. It is strange that we never get it from Manitoba if my hon. friend's statement is correct.

Mr. BENNETT: Would the minister indicate the imports of cauliflower?

Mr. DUNNING: Statistically they are included under vegetables, n.o.p., and not separately recorded.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the added value under section 43 at the present time?

Mr. DUNNING: The maximum will be 3½ cents per pound.