

Mr. STIRLING: One cent per pound.

Mr. HEAPS: I am told it is worth one cent a pound. In that case a two cent duty would be 200 per cent.

Mr. MCGREGOR: I understand that cabbage is selling at the present time for six and seven cents per pound.

Mr. SPENCE: Ontario had a very poor crop of winter cabbage and numerous shipments were brought in by truck from Montreal to Toronto. Unfortunately many of the growers around Toronto had large numbers of cabbages in their pits on January 1 when the fifteen per cent duty came into effect, and tons of cabbage were dumped because the people preferred new cabbage. My contention has always been that an embargo should be placed against these fruits and vegetables for certain periods. So long as the people can buy new stuff, they will do so no matter how high the duty may be. The government would be better advised to take the advice of men who have been in this industry for forty or forty-five years. They contend that an embargo would be of more benefit to the grower than would seasonal tariffs or anything else. While I was in Toronto the other day I saw loads of cabbage being taken to the incinerator to be burned. The new cabbage is coming in from Texas where the grower is receiving a price even lower than that received in Canada. The freight is not too high and the people are ready to pay ten cents a pound for new cabbage rather than two cents a pound for the old, which has the same food value. People do not like to buy old potatoes or old cabbage when the new stuff is available. They will buy strawberries at Christmas time if they are in the stores.

Sub-item (d) agreed to.

At six o'clock the committee took recess.

### After Recess

The committee resumed at eight o'clock, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Customs tariff—87. Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state:

(e) Carrots, 15 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Would the minister state the duty in the United States for this item, and what the duty was before 1930?

Mr. DUNNING: Fifty per cent at the present time, and twenty-five per cent before 1930.

Sub-item (e) agreed to.

Customs tariff—87. Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state:  
Beets, n.o.p., 15 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the position with respect to this?

Mr. DUNNING: Seventeen per cent. The same under both United States tariffs prior to 1930 and at the present time.

Mr. STIRLING: What about the shipments?

Mr. DUNNING: The imports?

Mr. STIRLING: Yes.

Mr. DUNNING: Imports of beets, n.o.p. from the United States, 1,732,000 pounds, valued at \$38,891, in 1931.

Mr. BENNETT: Exports?

Mr. DUNNING: No exports.

Mr. STIRLING: Did we export any?

Mr. DUNNING: They are included generally with fresh vegetables exclusive of onions, potatoes and turnips, the total exports of which were \$33,000.

Sub-item agreed to.

Customs tariff—87. Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state:

(f) Cauliflower, 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: Fifty per cent going into the United States at the present time, twenty-five per cent prior to 1930.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): In referring to cauliflower, I should just like to say that the people of the western provinces, especially Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, find that, due to present tariff conditions, not only is there protection to British Columbia, but there exists what amounts almost to an embargo preventing the prairie provinces from getting these vegetables. I have taken this item and worked it out so that it will be seen that the protection afforded is not merely protection but is in fact an embargo so far as those provinces are concerned. Supposing we take the weight as being 42 pounds—this is a specific case worked out—the invoice price of that would be eighty-five cents. Then there is the fixed value added to that for invoice purposes, which amounts to four-fifths of a cent per pound.

Mr. BENNETT: My hon. friend is wrong, I think, when he says four-fifths of a cent. Under the old arrangement prior to the agreement it is not four-fifths of a cent, but four cents.