

partment of the University of British Columbia, that this is true, and it will always be so if Canadian poultrymen do not receive greater encouragement and support for increased production. The necessary confidence and faith in the industry is lacking and the situation calls for strong united action among the B.C. poultrymen, he says.

I want to read two clauses from that same paper, which were reprinted from the Vancouver Sun, because they bear on the whole situation:

United States, say reports from Washington, will place further tariffs on farm produce.

In brief, the Coolidge administration proposes to give American farmers the same protection for their home market as has been accorded to American manufacturers.

After the home market has been supplied at protected prices, United States proposes to dump her surplus into any foreign country that will allow it.* * *

Before it is everlastingly too late, Canada must wake up to the fact that Canadian markets have got to be protected for Canadian workmen.

This Dominion can be made the dumping ground for English, American or European products only at the expense of Canadian wage-earners. And the price Canada pays for cramping wage-earners is depopulation and stagnation.

Another industry which has been developed and which has attained its present situation under a small measure of protection is the fruit industry. It has sometimes been remarked that the fruit grower—and this remark has been particularly applied to the western fruit grower—is a spineless individual who is always glad to appeal, and even to whine, to some authority, governmental or otherwise, to assist him in his labours. That, I consider, is an utterly erroneous opinion, because I think the fruit farmer has battled, to a great extent successfully, with a very considerable number of difficulties. He has his difficulties in production, in the handling of his crops and in the carrying of his irrigation water, for a very large quantity of fruit in western Canada is grown under irrigation, in the old days under irrigation companies and in the present day under irrigation districts. Perhaps the greatest difficulty of all is in the marketing of his crops. It has been computed that at present some 20,000 people are directly dependent upon the fruit industry in western Canada, some forty to fifty million dollars are invested in that industry and a crop of somewhere around five thousand cars is shipped every year. I think I may safely say that eighty per cent of that crop is produced in the constituency of Yale. Just to the south of that area in Canada which is given up to the growing of fruit is the far larger, similar area through the three western states of America. I have no idea of the population which is dependent upon fruit growing there, but we know that the crop

which they produce is some seven times larger than that produced in British Columbia. They have been established far longer; the areas from which they draw their crops are much more dense, connected together much more closely than our valleys in British Columbia, and they are able to handle more easily in their packing houses the larger extent of their crop; some of their earlier varieties come into the market a little earlier than ours; and they have large cities, pretty handily situated, for the consumption of their produce. Besides that, they have the balance of a population of 110,000,000 of a fruit-eating nation to consume their produce. Over and above that, when the crop in the eastern states of America is a large one and distribution begins to overlap that in the west, it is the desire of the western American fruit grower to use the Canadian market as a dumping ground for his fruit. When there is a large crop both east and west in the United States and in British Columbia, the two interests come into contact in the export market in Great Britain, and there again British Columbia boxed apples have to meet the competition of the American export crop which is three to four times the bulk.

In Great Britain, during Mr. Baldwin's previous term of office, the Imperial Economic conference passed several resolutions favouring preferences towards Dominion products. These preferences did not pass the House of Commons; the matter was dropped during the regime of the Labour ministry, and the last general election was not held on this question. Consequently the present administration did not see fit to enact these resolutions when they obtained power. Instead of that the government allocated the sum of £1,000,000 a year to further the interests of Dominion trade, and they appointed the Imperial Economic committee, which was directed to turn its attention chiefly at the present time to meat and fruit. We do not know what portion of that £1,000,000 will be available for assisting Canada, nor do we know what fraction of that portion will be forthcoming for the fruit industry. But Canada is represented on that committee by the Fruit Trade Commissioner. Australia, South Africa and New Zealand also have their representatives, but in each of those cases their government has seen to it that their representative will have the benefit of consultation with several other prominent fruit men from each of these countries. I regret to say that although representations have been made to the government to do the same