

and radishes in their greenhouses must grow flowers to-day because they cannot sell the vegetables. Therefore they are all growing flowers. If any duty could be put on, this would help a great deal.

Sub-item (j) agreed to.

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

(k) Peas, green, 15 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: I should like to have the three questions answered.

Mr. DUNNING: I was looking up the information, and shall attempt to give it. The Hawley-Smoot tariff provided for three cents but by presidential proclamation it was increased to 3.9 cents, and under the agreement it is reduced as against Canada to two cents during the months of July, August and September. It is one of the items on which concessions are obtained for the entry of Canadian products into the United States market.

Mr. BENNETT: That is per pound?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes.

Mr. BENNETT: What was the rate prior to 1930?

Mr. DUNNING: Under the Fordney-McCumber tariff prior to the coming into effect of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, it was one cent.

Mr. STIRLING: Nearly four times as much.

Mr. BENNETT: What are our imports of green peas from the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: I have no separate figures for them. They are included in fresh vegetables, which total \$33,000.

Sub-item (k) agreed to.

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

(l) Rhubarb, 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: It is fifty per cent going into the United States at present, and prior to 1930 it was twenty-five per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Has the minister the importations, or are they given separately?

Mr. DUNNING: We have not the separate importations.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the special duty value?

Mr. DUNNING: Formerly it was two cents; now it is one and three-fifths cents.

Sub-item (l) agreed to.

[Mr. McGregor.]

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

(m) Spinach, 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: It stands at fifty per cent entering the United States, and prior to 1930 it was twenty-five per cent. Last year importations from the United States amounted to 4,588,000 pounds, valued at \$138,591.

Mr. STIRLING: Did we ship any?

Mr. DUNNING: There is no separate record of it.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the value?

Mr. DUNNING: Formerly one and one-quarter cents and presently one cent per pound.

Sub-item (m) agreed to.

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

(n) Tomatoes, 15 per cent.

Provided that the duty under any tariff less favourable than the British preferential tariff shall at no time be less than two cents per pound, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.

Mr. DUNNING: I shall give the usual information, after which the discussion may proceed. At present the rate is three cents per pound on tomatoes going into the United States, and prior to 1930 it was one-half cent per pound.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): May I point out a specific case to show how utterly impossible it is for people in the prairie provinces to enjoy this commodity, one which no longer is a luxury but can be named among the necessities. The situation is such that it amounts to practically an embargo. I have before me the figures of a specific case of tomatoes coming in from California to Alberta, the point of destination being Calgary. By the time a case costing seventy-five cents is laid down in Calgary it costs \$3.04. That includes a total protection of \$2.15.

Mr. DUNNING: I do not wish to interrupt the hon. member, but from his previous use of figures I must say that I am afraid he has made an error in calculation. Possibly he used a particular item of duty twice over, and of course for the purposes of this discussion it is quite impossible to consider the cost of railway freight in connection with the tariff on the item. From my hon. friend's point of view, speaking for the consumer, of course freight enters into the picture, but with respect to the percentage of duty applicable freight certainly cannot fairly be calculated.