

the term which has been used with respect to tomato juice, and I understood that tomato juice would carry the rate with which we are now dealing rather than the n.o.p. rate. I am rather curious to know under which item it comes.

Mr. DUNNING: I cannot answer that question positively at the moment, but I will get the answer. The term "puree" is used in the export returns for Canada, but it is not clear whether "puree" means juice.

Mr. STIRLING: The minister told the committee just now that Canada had made these cuts in duty in order to give the intermediate tariff to the United States. Can he point out any instance in these items in which Canada has received the fifty per cent cut in the United States tariff which the president was empowered to give?

Mr. DUNNING: On vegetables? No, I cannot.

Mr. SPENCE: A moment ago the minister said that there were certain imports of tomatoes from Italy. In what state do they come from Italy? Are they canned? I have never seen a can of Italian tomatoes in my life.

Mr. DUNNING: This comes in mostly in the form of tomato pulp and puree. We imported 850,000 pounds of it.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): That is included under the n.o.p. item?

Mr. DUNNING: No; under this item.

Sub-item (b) agreed to.

Customs tariff—89. Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:

(c) Peas, per pound, 2 cents.

Mr. BENNETT: Could we have the same information with regard to this item?

Mr. DUNNING: In the United States the tariff is exactly the same, two cents per pound, and it was two cents prior to 1930.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask the minister what the general tariff was on these three items, beans, peas, corn and tomatoes, prior to the revision of 1930 or 1931, when I understand the duty was raised to the three cent mark.

Mr. DUNNING: Does my hon. friend mean under the tariff of May, 1930?

Mr. GRAYDON: I assume that would be it, though if my information is correct I think the year was 1931.

Mr. DUNNING: Under the tariff which came into effect in May, 1930, beans were free under the British preference, 1½ cents under the intermediate and 1½ cents under the general tariff. Corn and tomatoes were free under the British preference, 1½ cents under the intermediate, and two cents under the general tariff. Peas were one cent under the British preference, 1½ cents under the intermediate and two cents under the general. The n.o.p. item was free under the British preference, 27½ per cent ad valorem under the intermediate and thirty per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. No change was made in those items in September, 1930; in June, 1931, they were changed to the rates prevailing prior to this agreement coming into force. All three items were free under the British preference, two cents under the intermediate and three cents under the general tariff of that year. The n.o.p. item in that year remained the same, no change.

Mr. TUSTIN: May I ask the exports and imports of canned peas to and from the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: We imported from the United States \$340 worth last year and we exported \$330 worth. A pretty near thing that!

Sub-item (c) agreed to.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—89. Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:

(d) N.o.p., 27½ per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: Binding the intermediate.

Sub-item (d) agreed to.

Customs tariff—92. Fruits, fresh, in their natural state:

(a) Apricots, 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: Duty entering the United States, one-half cent a pound at the present time, and one-half cent a pound prior to 1930. Imports include two items, (a) and (i) together, that is apricots, quinces and nectarines grouped; 278,954 pounds from the United States valued at \$13,179.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the increase for special duty at the present time?

Mr. DUNNING: Prior to January 1 the advance in invoice value was two cents. It can now go as high as 1½ cents a pound.

Sub-item (a) agreed to.