

Supply—Trade and Commerce

United States and the United Kingdom; they said they would expand trade. The sum of this promise was a minus balance of payment last year of nearly \$1,400,000,000.

In the report of the Minister of National Revenue on customs and excise, individual income tax and old age security tax results for the fiscal year ended March 31 last, there are interesting possibilities of clarification of the results of the inadequacy of external trade with the United Kingdom. Under the late administration, customs and excise collections, which would include import duties, sales tax and other excise taxes, in the port of Halifax, amounted to \$17,401,405.44; whereas individual income tax and old age security tax collections amounted to \$19½ million, despite the fact that the then administration was collecting individual income taxes and old age security taxes in the four maritime provinces with the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth lowest average incomes in the country at that time.

In Saint John, New Brunswick, customs and excise collections were just over \$11 million; whereas individual income taxes and old age security taxes were nearly \$19½ million. Compare this with Montreal where customs and excise collections were over \$588 million, double the income tax and old age security tax collections of \$287 million. When you arrive on the west coast you see a repetition of the east coast position. Once again customs and excise collections were below income tax and old age security tax collections; in Vancouver, \$88½ million compared with \$138½ million, and in Victoria, \$10½ million compared with \$22½ million. I ask for the unanimous consent of the committee, Mr. Chairman, to place upon *Hansard* a table derived from the report of the Minister of National Revenue dealing with customs, excise, individual income tax and old age security tax collections at four ports and three other ports of entry.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Rea): Has the hon. member leave to put this table on *Hansard*?

Mr. Marler: What is the source?

Mr. Morris: The report of the Minister of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1957 and it deals with customs, excise, individual income tax and old age security tax collections. It is a public document.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Rea): Is it agreed?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

[Mr. Morris.]

Mr. Morris: The table follows:

	Customs-Excise	Individual Income Tax Old Age Security Tax
Halifax	\$ 17,401,405.44	\$ 19,387,908.41
St. John's	8,564,864.00	14,250,227.88
Saint John	11,213,573.84	19,573,361.84
Montreal	588,066,108.19	287,422,584.58
Toronto	371,636,137.33	387,059,233.89
Windsor	79,250,615.33	28,576,485.05
Vancouver	88,712,766.97	138,540,265.30
Victoria	10,533,666.80	22,508,986.78

Customs-Excise includes imports duties, sales tax, other excise taxes, excise duties and sundry collections.

Chart for fiscal year ended March 31, 1957.

We are vitally concerned, Mr. Chairman, with the expansion of United Kingdom trade in the Atlantic provinces. We are concerned with the expansion of this trade because we are concerned with the development of our ports and the ancillary services that go in and out of those ports. An increase in United Kingdom import trade would mean more work for our docks and dockers, more work for our longshoremen and shipping companies and more work for rail and truck lines leading in and out of our great ports. We are not unmindful of the great value of neighbourliness and trading with the United States. We are concerned with the impact upon our ports and their workers of having concentrated over a long history too much of our trading dollar in one trading basket.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Chairman, I realize that Saturday afternoon is not a very good time to indulge in discussing what I am about to deal with, but I am very glad that the Minister of Trade and Commerce is here and that he is about to return to Great Britain because I think this is a good time to talk to him particularly. In his speech he referred to the fact that it was not the intention of the present government to interfere with our profitable trade with other countries. Then he went on to indicate that our trade with the United States had grown to such a level that it made the situation rather lopsided. Then he indicated that he endorsed the idea of the Prime Minister that we should seek to switch around \$600 million of our purchases in the United States to the United Kingdom and that the mission to Great Britain of which he is the head is designed to further that objective.

I take it that a fair inference from what he said is that it is the intention of the government at the present time to seek to rectify the lopsided situation about which he spoke by persuasion rather than by the method adopted by the previous Conservative government of imposing tariffs against the United States and