

Mr. DUNNING: Last year under my right hon. friend's administration it was from May 6 to October 12.

Mr. STEWART: Could the minister give the imports?

Mr. DUNNING: Imports of cucumbers from the United States were 770,000 pounds valued at \$45,100.

Mr. PERLEY (Qu'Appelle): They could all have been grown in Canada.

Mr. BRADETTE: Yes, and bananas too. Sub-item (h) agreed to.

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

(i) Lettuce, 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: Rates of duty on lettuce entering the United States: two cents a pound at present; prior to 1930, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. HEAPS: In computing the value for duty are the boxes and the ice still taken into consideration?

Mr. ILSLEY: I am advised that the ice is not taken into account in reckoning the duty, in this particular case.

Mr. HEAPS: That is, the duty on the boxes and ice is now being removed?

Mr. ILSLEY: No; the practice is not to reckon the duty on the value of the ice. Is that the question?

Mr. HEAPS: No. A shipment of lettuce coming from the United States contains a large amount of ice, and if I understand the matter correctly, at the present time in computing the weight for duty the whole box is weighed, lumber, ice and everything, and the duty charged on that. I want to know whether in the fifteen per cent to be charged under this item the crate and the ice are to be taken into consideration.

Mr. BENNETT: That is covered by the item in the tariff, No. 87: Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state, weight of package to be included in weight for duty. Of course, where it is ad valorem it is on the value of the goods, not on the packing.

Mr. STEWART: Would the minister tell us, if he knows, why the duty on these articles going into the United States was changed from an ad valorem duty to so much a pound? Also has he made any analysis of the change, and is not the result to increase the duty as compared with the former basis?

Mr. DUNNING: It depends on the value from time to time whether an ad valorem or a specific duty would be higher, but I think it fair to say that the change in the United States tariff in 1930 with respect to these items tended to increase the duty.

Mr. BENNETT: There is no doubt about that.

Mr. STIRLING: In the case of lettuce, before 1930 it was, roughly speaking, one-half cent and now it is two cents.

Mr. DUNNING: That is going into the United States.

Sub-item (i) agreed to.

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

(j) Parsley, 15 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Why is there no valuation? Why is there to be no increase in value with respect to parsley whereas there is with respect to others? Because it has not been done heretofore? Because there is a substantial reduction? The duty is cut in two at the present time. It was thirty per cent, and it is now fifteen per cent. What was the duty on entering the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: It is now fifty per cent entering the United States.

Mr. BENNETT: Ad valorem?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes, and prior to 1930 it was twenty-five per cent.

Mr. MCGREGOR: How much parsley came in.

Mr. DUNNING: We have no separate record of parsley imports.

Mr. MCGREGOR: I think the committee will find that all the parsley that has been shipped into Canada has come in during the winter time. No parsley is shipped in during the summer. The amount of duty would make no difference, because parsley is very light and if a duty were placed on it according to weight it would not amount to anything. If it were put on according to percentage it would not mean anything because the parsley comes in to compete against parsley grown in greenhouses in Canada in the winter time.

While I am on my feet I would say that one of the reasons we have a big holler about the cut flower arrangement is that the people who are growing parsley, watercress, lettuce