

Tariff of United Kingdom on Foreign Goods in Schedule B and C of Trade Agreement with Canada.

(1) Before Import Duties Act of 1932; (2) Under that Act; (3) In Consequence of New Trade Agreement.

(All these goods were duty free and continue duty free when imported from Canada, except as regards sugar content in sweetened goods.)

Goods	Tariff on foreign goods before Import Duties Act, 1932	Tariff on foreign goods under Import Duties Act, March 1, 1932	Preference margin against foreign goods guaranteed under trade agreement signed August 20, 1932
	Schedule B		
Wheat (grain).....	Free	Free	3d. per bushel
Butter.....	Free	10% ad valorem	15s. per cwt.
Cheese.....	Free	10% ad valorem	15% ad valorem
Apples raw (except cider apples).....	Free	10% ad valorem	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw.....	Free	10% ad valorem	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, canned.....	Free except sugar duty	10% ad valorem but not less than sugar duty; 25% ad valorem on fruit preserved without sugar by chemicals or artificial heat.	3s. 6d. per cwt. plus sugar preference.
Dried fruits, viz., raisins, plums, prunes, figs.	7s. per cwt.	(Previous duty not affected)	10s. 6 per cwt.
Eggs in shell.....	Free	10% ad valorem	1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per dozen.
Condensed milk, whole sweetened.....	Duty on sugar content (5s. 4d. per cwt. on sweetened milk, less if only slightly sweetened.)	Duty on sugar content plus 10%; or if higher, total duty of 20%.	5s. per cwt. plus sugar preference.
Copper, unwrought, refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes, rods.....	Free	Free	2d. per lb.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Am I not right in saying that according to what the minister has just read Great Britain in 1923 was prepared to give a higher preference on apples than was obtained at the recent conference?

Mr. STEVENS: I should have added in connection with the first schedule which I read that none of these duties was realized; they were suggested but never came into effect.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: They were agreed to by the British government but the British parliament did not subsequently ratify them.

Mr. STEVENS: The British parliament?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes.

Mr. STEVENS: So far as Canada was concerned nothing was secured. On apples for instance in 1923 five shillings was asked and not secured. In 1932 four shillings and sixpence was asked and not secured.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: They were secured in both cases so far as the British government was concerned, but in Great Britain parliament did not subsequently enact the preferences proposed in 1923.

[Mr. Stevens.]

Mr. STEVENS: I shall not quibble. The duties did not come into force and never were enjoyed.

Mr. MUNN: Lumber has been mentioned by the hon. member for West Kootenay (Mr. Esling), and other members. Here is the situation as I see it as a lumberman. I do not think the lumbermen of Canada really appreciate the significance of the breakers that are ahead. A wonderful industry has been developed here in Canada, not because we had a big market overseas; for the United States has always been our big market as long as I can remember, and I have been in the lumber business for a long time. But the building up of their tariff wall has put us in a position where the bulk of the lumber business in Canada is already bankrupt, and now by this agreement we have nothing to offer to the United States if there was a chance of reciprocity. If you keep on building up our wall, eventually the United States may shut out our pulpwood, as the hon. member for North Timiskaming (Mr. Bradette), suggested. At present the United States let our shingles in free, but if they put a duty on shingles our shingle industry would go out of business.

As regards the ten per cent preference on lumber under this agreement, there may be