

was set on those machines for the purpose of duty. With this increased valuation for duty and with the sales tax, the practical result is that the selling price of those cars in Canada is about 48 per cent over the American price.

Mr. ROBB: That has not been directed to my attention.

Mr. LEWIS: The minister, in reading the regulation, did not say anything about the limitation. He did not speak about the five per cent differential.

Mr. ROBB: Fifteen per cent.

Mr. ANDERSON: In view of the fact that large quantities of German goods are coming into Canada at possibly about fifty per cent of the cost of production in Canada, has the minister taken into consideration inserting a clause in the act giving the minister authority to make special provision for special cases, so that he can act in the interim of parliament?

Mr. ROBB: My hon. friend knows Germany is now on a gold basis, and since Germany has got on the gold basis, the experience is that importations of goods from Germany are not increasing. The importations remain practically stationary.

Mr. STIRLING: Under what regulations or clauses was the dumping of fruit in 1924 taken care of?

Mr. ROBB: I think that was an amendment to the Customs Act in 1923.

Mr. STIRLING: Does the minister mean section 47(A) of the Customs Act?

Mr. ROBB: Yes.

Mr. STIRLING: Were orders in council issued to cover that?

Mr. ROBB: I think the minister took responsibility under section 47(A) of administering that.

Mr. STIRLING: Would the minister explain why rebates were apparently granted in such a wholesale manner as described in Commissioner Duncan's report?

Mr. ROBB: I could not tell my hon. friend that because I was not aware that rebates had been granted.

Mr. MacLAREN: Does the change affect the importation of fresh fish from the United States coast? I understand that occasionally there is an unusually large catch of fresh fish in the United States and that it is sent into Canada at such low prices that Canadian fish fails to be sold at a fair price. Does

[Mr. Brethen.]

the amendment now proposed by the minister affect the matter of dumping as regards fresh fish?

Mr. ROBB: There will be no change in the law. The law will remain exactly as it has been heretofore. If the fishermen have any complaint as to the price, they should lodge their complaint with the Minister of Customs.

Mr. CLARK: What is the difference in effect between the old clause and the proposed clause?

Mr. ROBB: The clause as introduced, regarding which the complaint has been made by some hon. gentlemen opposite, gave to the officials of the department certain powers to determine the value for duty purposes. The law, as it will remain, determines within what limits those values may be fixed.

Mr. CLARK: Who defines now the value for customs entry?

Mr. ROBB: It is defined under the Customs Act. I have just read that.

Mr. CLARK: That was the old section.

Mr. ROBB: We are coming back to the old section.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Except as modified by section 47(A).

Mr. ROBB: - Yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The minister, in answer to the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Stirling), said that the Minister of Customs had taken it upon himself to act.

Mr. ROBB: That is my recollection of the matter.

Mr. MEIGHEN: If the minister will read section 47(A)—I do not have it before me, but I have a pretty distinct recollection of it—he will find that the Minister of Customs has no authority to act and value any goods unless he is first authorized by an order in council.

Mr. ROBB: There may be an order in council.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That is to say, there must first be an order in council authorizing him. It is vicious legislation; it could scarcely be more so, as I clearly emphasized in the House at the time. It was designed to put the minister virtually in control of the boundary to do what he liked. But the minister could not act except on the authority of an order in council. If the Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) will read the act he will