

Mr. BENNETT: The general tariff, however, provided that it shall not be less than three-fifths of a cent per pound, so there has been no reduction.

Mr. DUNNING: The general tariff was a specific duty.

Mr. BENNETT: The general tariff for grapes is two cents; intermediate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and British preferential, free. I was referring to apples.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—95. Cantaloupes and muskmelons, 15 per cent.

Provided that in no case shall any value for duty established under the authority of section 43 of the Customs Act exceed the invoice value by more than 80 per centum of the lowest advance imposed on such goods under the authority of said section during the calendar years 1933 to 1935, inclusive.

Mr. DUNNING: Thirty-five per cent ad valorem entering the United States to-day, and thirty-five per cent ad valorem prior to 1930.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): No reduction?

Mr. DUNNING: No change in the United States duty.

Mr. SPENCE: Will there be any seasonal protection for our own growers?

Mr. DUNNING: There is a provision in the item that the value for duty shall not exceed the invoice value by more than eighty per cent of the lowest advance imposed on such goods.

Mr. SPENCE: Does that really mean anything. What are you going to do about it?

Mr. DUNNING: The fixed advance on the invoice value prior to the treaty was four cents maximum; the advance possible under the agreement is three and one-fifth cents per pound.

Mr. TUSTIN: What were the imports last year.

Mr. DUNNING: The imports were 6,763,000 pounds, valued at \$163,000.

Mr. TUSTIN: What were the exports to the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: They are not recorded separately. There is no change in the United States duty prior to 1930 and at the present time; the duty is thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—95a. Melons, n.o.p., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents each.

Mr. DUNNING: Entering the United States, thirty-five per cent ad valorem at the present

time, and it was thirty-five per cent prior to 1930. Imports from the United States were 955,000 melons, valued at \$139,000. In giving these figures I am leaving off the odd numbers and I hope no hon. member will want to hold me to strict accuracy in this regard.

Mr. SPENCE: Does that include watermelons and muskmelons?

Mr. DUNNING: No; muskmelons would be included under the previous item. This item covers all other melons.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—96. Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, n.o.p., 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: The corresponding item in the United States is thirty-five per cent ad valorem at the present time, and it was thirty-five per cent prior to 1930. Total imports last year from the United States were valued at \$7,631. The effect of this item is to bind the intermediate tariff.

Mr. BENNETT: By a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the general.

Mr. DUNNING: By a reduction from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): The American tariff remains the same?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—ex 96. Avocados or alligator pears, free.

Mr. DUNNING: An extra item.

Mr. SPENCE: I do not know why you need them at all. There is no real demand for alligator pears in this country, and I do not know why there is any necessity to cut the duty off them.

Mr. BENNETT: It is a luxury used as salad. What is the United States duty?

Mr. DUNNING: Fifteen cents a pound. It was formerly thirty-five cents ad valorem.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): We do not grow them!

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—100a. Grapefruit, n.o.p., per pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Mr. MacNICOL: I should like to ask the amount of grapefruit imported from empire countries in 1935 and the amount imported from the United States, and I should like to ask the same two questions with reference to item 101, if I may take the two together.