

Canada-U.S. Trade Agreement

sions of each not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five cubic inches, for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln, or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment, free.

Mr. DUNNING: This is binding the free entry.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—281a. Fire brick, n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln, or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment, 12½ per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: This is a reduction of 2½ per cent from the existing rate. I take it that we are still maintaining the British preferential margin?

Mr. DUNNING: Binding the intermediate but preserving the British preferential. We imported \$114,000 worth last year from the United Kingdom, and \$546,000 worth from the United States. There is no Canadian production as this is of a class or kind not made in Canada.

Mr. STEWART: The item before that, 281, is of a class or kind that is made in Canada?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes.

Mr. STEWART: And that is made free?

Mr. DUNNING: It was free.

Mr. STEWART: And it is continued free? There seems to be an inconsistency.

Mr. DUNNING: It is an inconsistency.

Mr. BENNETT: There is no binding clause with respect to this; we put it on the free list in the 1935 budget.

Mr. DUNNING: Under the British preference it was put on the free list, yes.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—282. Building brick and paving brick, 20 per cent.

Mr. BARBER: In item 282 in the tariff the rates are 12½ per cent, 20 per cent and 22½ per cent; and, per ton, \$1.

Mr. DUNNING: The \$1 applied under the general tariff only. The intermediate eliminates the \$1 per ton.

Mr. BARBER: What would be the total rate last year?

Mr. DUNNING: Last year the combination of the general tariff and the specific represented an ad valorem equivalent of thirty-one per cent.

[Mr. Bennett.]

Mr. BARBER: And it is reduced to twenty per cent.

Mr. MacNICOL: Some years ago the prosperity of the building and construction business had a good deal to do with the industry with which I was associated; and at that time, as I remember, brick of various designs and shapes—that is out of the ordinary—made in the United States was specified by architects in Canada whenever they wanted to have a distinctive building put up. That created quite an agitation among construction people generally for the encouragement of Canadian architects to specify Canadian brick. I do not think the item will have any effect on the ordinary run of brick, but if it induces again the specifying of all kinds of bricks made in the United States, this will work serious injury to the brick manufacturers.

Mr. BENNETT: What do we import from the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: Building brick, 1,300 tons, and paving brick, 1,800 tons; and we exported to the United States, 483 tons. Our production for 1934 was 86,000 tons.

Mr. STEWART: What is the corresponding rate of duty on brick entering the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: There are two classifications here—brick not glazed, enamelled, et cetera, \$1 per thousand under the tariff act of 1930; if they are glazed or enamelled it is five per cent but not less than \$1.25 and \$1.50 per thousand.

Mr. BENNETT: What was the Fordney-McCumber tariff?

Mr. DUNNING: The same.

Mr. STIRLING: Do we get any concession under schedule II?

Mr. DUNNING: On fire brick, but not on this class.

Mr. STEWART: What is the weight of a standard building brick?

Mr. BENNETT: I thought it was seven or eight pounds; I believe the lowest weight is five pounds. There used to be a brick, hollow in the middle, that weighed less. We are giving away \$1 a ton, and in addition to that—

Mr. DUNNING: The United States tariff expresses it in thousands, \$1 per thousand. Ours is per ton.

Item agreed to.