

*Canada-U.S. Trade Agreement*

Mr. DUNNING: One-half cent a pound in 1929.

Mr. HEAPS: Did we export any beans last year to the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: There is no record of green beans. I do not want to reintroduce soya beans, but it happens that these green beans are in the same statistical class as soya beans.

Mr. McGREGOR: What were the imports of beans?

Mr. DUNNING: No record of imports separately.

Mr. LENNARD: I would not be doing my duty to the people I represent if I did not protest against any reduction of duty on any of the early vegetables. In that respect, and dealing with green beans in particular, I have received many protests from people in my constituency during the past several weeks, and a large number of those protests have come from followers of the present government. I might draw to the minister's attention the fact that all the vegetable growers in Wentworth county do not belong to any one particular party.

Sub-item (b) agreed to.

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

(c) Brussels sprouts, 15 per cent.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): Would the minister give the rate going into the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: They are not specially provided for in the United States tariff; therefore they would come under "all other vegetables." at fifty per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BAKER: What is the money value per annum of brussels sprouts brought into Canada?

Mr. DUNNING: There is no record of that separately. It was twenty-five per cent in 1929 prior to the imposition of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Mr. BENNETT: That is the last one?

Mr. DUNNING: Twenty-five per cent under the Fordney-McCumber tariff.

Mr. BENNETT: We want it prior to the Fordney-McCumber tariff.

Mr. DUNNING: That was applied in 1922 and was in effect until 1930.

Mr. BENNETT: The Hawley-Smoot was put into effect in 1930, pardon me.

Mr. DUNNING: You want the figure for 1930, after the increase?

[Mr. Stirling.]

Mr. STIRLING: Twenty-five per cent before and fifty per cent after.

Mr. BENNETT: We want the present tariff rates for the entry of our goods into the United States, and the rates in effect prior to the Hawley-Smoot tariff. Brussels sprouts are not subject to the special duty.

Mr. DUNNING: That is right.

Mr. BENNETT: It does not look very much like reciprocity when you give the United States a fifteen per cent tariff while they have a fifty per cent tariff against our goods. I understand that this country has been producing increasing quantities of brussels sprouts.

Mr. DUNNING: I dislike to get into a controversy with my right hon. friend, but I would point out that no valuation for duty purposes was imposed last year on brussels sprouts.

Mr. BENNETT: What is the average invoice price per pound for brussels sprouts?

Mr. DUNNING: It is difficult to get that information. Perhaps some hon. member could tell us. It is under the general item of other vegetables and I cannot answer my right hon. friend.

Sub-item (c) agreed to.

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

(d) Cabbage, 15 per cent.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): I think it would expedite the procedure if the minister would give us the United States tariff rates without our having to ask for them.

Mr. DUNNING: The present rate on cabbage going into the United States is two cents per pound; it was formerly twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. STIRLING: Our protection is .15 cents per pound while the American duty is two cents per pound.

Mr. DUNNING: I cannot confirm my hon. friend's percentage figures. I would point out that this item is qualified by the valuation feature, which may amount to two cents per pound.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): That would be about 100 per cent tariff.

Mr. DUNNING: I prefer to deal with actualities, not percentages.

Mr. HEAPS: What is cabbage worth a pound?

Mr. DUNNING: I do not know.