

Mr. DUNNING: It is the only item covering cinematograph films, and therefore includes everything one and an eighth inch and over in width. I should make the qualification that these are positives.

Mr. ESLING: These are not returned?

Mr. DUNNING: No; these pay the duty. Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—657b; ex 532; ex 711. Parts, unfinished, when imported by manufacturers of cameras, for use in the manufacture of cameras, in their own factories: 5 per cent.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—663. Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, n.o.p.: 5 per cent.

Provided, that Canada reserves the right to withdraw this concession should any restriction be placed on the export of phosphate rock or superphosphate from the United States of America.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—663c; ex 711. Soya beans, soya bean oil cake and soya bean oil meal, when imported for use as animal or poultry feeds, or as fertilizer, or when imported for use in the manufacture of animal or poultry feeds or fertilizers: free.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): Is there any considerable production of soya beans in Canada?

Mr. DUNNING: The value of the production of soya beans is not separately recorded, but there is very little production of the bean. There is a certain amount of production for fodder purposes, but the trade journal, the Linseed-Soya Bean Oil Industry, reports that soya bean products, which include soya bean oil, soya bean meal and soya bean flour, had a production to a value of \$51,000 in Canada in 1936 and \$110,000 in 1937; a small production for a variety of purposes.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): Might I point out to the minister the danger in having soya bean oil cake and other products of the soya bean on the free list. These products are rapidly replacing ordinary farm products of Ontario used for feed, greatly to the detriment of the farmers of this province. I believe soya beans formed the fourth largest field crop of the United States last year, and in view of that fact our farmers are bound to have more and more competition from the soya bean. The production of this commodity is increasing rapidly, but now we find that these products are bound on the free list for three years.

Mr. DUNNING: The only change in this item is that previously manufacturers of products of soya beans obtained their soya

beans free, but the man who desired to feed soya beans in order to produce live stock had to pay 22½ per cent. All the change involves is that it gives the man who feeds soya beans the same privilege the manufacturer has had all these years. There has been no production in Canada of any account. Nobody imagines for a moment that placing a tariff on soya beans would help the farmers to grow them in parts of Canada which are climatically unsuited for it. Even in Ontario, in that favoured part of Ontario in which experiments are being made, may I say that a year ago I had figures which showed how very, very small was the production of soya beans of commercial value. I am distinguishing between soya beans in the commercial sense and soya beans in the fodder sense.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): I understand what the minister has said. There is in process I know a greater production of soya beans in Canada.

The other important matter is this: I am not objecting to this being placed on the free list, but I am objecting to having these products bound for three years. You cannot get away from it; they are replacing other farm products to a very large extent. Beans are being imported and processed here. More and more of them will be imported, and there are new industries in prospect at the present time. I say the item should not have been bound for three years, and that is my objection.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—670. Grinding wheels, stones or blocks, manufactured by the bonding together of either natural or artificial abrasives; manufactures of emery or of artificial abrasives, n.o.p.: 22½ per cent.

Mr. CLARKE (Rosedale): How much of this product is manufactured in Canada and exported to the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: Total imports of grinding wheels, grinding stones and blocks, and manufactures of emery or abrasive articles from the United States were valued at \$170,000, on the whole of the item. Our total exports were valued at \$151,000. Our total production is valued at about \$1,255,000.

Mr. CLARKE (Rosedale): What is the rate into the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: The rate is ten per cent on emery wheels, files and manufactures of emery, corundum and artificial abrasives, and twenty per cent on wheels of corundum or silicon carbide.

Item agreed to.