

sold for fuel, and should not be so that they would get a drawback under the guise of coking for their own use. It is carrying out the original intention of the drawback item.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Would that not give a most distinct and favourable advantage to coke in the Montreal market. They are today selling it in Warsaw for \$11.50 per ton and in Montreal for \$7.80.

Mr. RHODES: This has no bearing upon that at all. As a matter of fact it is restricting the interpretation of the act, as was originally intended, and not permitting the item to be used by way of evasion.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I wish to thank the minister for that information. After some study I was of the opinion that perhaps the dumping duty should be applied against coke and coal shipped to Montreal. I am grateful for the minister's explanation. This is very important to the province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Is there a difference in the time at which the drawback is payable? Is the drawback payable before it is actually sold?

Mr. RHODES: Yes, the customs authorities will act as long as they are convinced it is to be sold as fuel.

Mr. ELLIOTT: That is the difference?

Mr. RHODES: Yes; otherwise you would have to stock up an enormous quantity and lock up a lot of capital.

Amendment agreed to.

Item as amended agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: The next is resolution No. 7:

7. Resolved, that schedule C to the customs tariff, as amended by chapter thirty-two of the acts of 1934, be amended by striking thereout tariff item 1212 and by substituting therefor the following:—

1212. Aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins of wild birds either raw or manufactured; but this provision shall not apply to:—

(a) the feathers or plumes of ostriches;

(b) the plumage of the English pheasant and the Indian peacock; the plumage of wild birds of groups recognized as game birds in any Canadian game law, and for which an open season is provided thereunder;

(c) the plumage of birds imported alive; nor to—

(d) specimens imported under regulations of the minister for any natural history or other museum or for scientific or educational purposes.

Mr RHODES: Resolution No. 7 is purely a question of wording. It has been inserted at the request of the Department of National Revenue to conform to changes in the game laws brought about as a result of international conventions.

Resolution agreed to.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT

1. Resolved, that the customs tariff, being chapter forty-four of the revised statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter thirty-nine of the acts of 1929, chapter thirteen of the acts of 1930 (first session), chapter three of the acts of 1930 (second session), chapter thirty of the acts of 1931, chapter six and thirty-seven of the acts of 1932-33, and chapters thirty-two and forty-nine of the acts of 1934, be further amended by adding to section 4 thereof the following subsections:—

(i) from time to time, grant the most favoured foreign nation treatment to any British country or to any territory administered under a mandate of the League of Nations by any British country; and from and after the date specified in the order in council the most favoured foreign nation treatment shall apply to goods the produce or manufacture of such British country or mandated territory, subject to the provisions of this act;

(j) from time to time, withdraw the most favoured foreign nation treatment from any British country or any territory administered under a mandate of the League of Nations by any British country to which it has been extended; and from and after the date specified in the order in council the most favoured foreign nation treatment shall cease to apply to goods the produce or manufacture of such British country or mandated territory, subject to the provisions of this act.

Mr. RHODES: We are taking the first resolution under the customs tariff appearing at page 5. I should like to move an amendment which would have the effect of enlarging the resolution to enable us by order in council to grant favoured nation treatment to other countries as well as British countries. I am in the hands of the committee, and I am content to add a provision under which the order in council should be reported to parliament within fourteen days of its opening. I know there is some hesitancy on the part of certain hon. members as to permitting changes by order in council.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): It is to give favoured nation treatment?

Mr. RHODES: Yes, by order in council. For instance, we entered into a trade agreement with Poland in which we gave them favoured nation treatment. By virtue of the fact that we had not authority by order in council to grant that treatment to Great Britain, actually Poland was in a better position than Great Britain with respect to certain