Customs tariff—348d. Copper in bars or rods, when imported by manufacturers of trolley, telegraph and telephone wires, electric wires and electric cables, for use only in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 10 per cent; general tariff, 10 per cent.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver): Was all the importation of this item from the United States last year?

Mr. STEVENS: Yes.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: There again, both copper and iron bars when imported by manufacturers for use only in manufacture, were free in all cases, both under the British preference, the intermediate and the general tariff. Now they are ten per cent under the intermediate and general. None of this material came from Great Britain, the minister has just told us. It simply means that there is going to be an additional cost for construction, which will be passed on to the consumer, and the foreigner will be more effectively shut out.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—349. Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates not polished, planished or coated: British preferential tariff, 5 per cent; intermediate tariff, 10 per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver): Figures please.

Mr. STEVENS: Importations, $142,000, of which $48,000 were from the United Kingdom and $94,000 from the United States.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—350. Wire, of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, 10 per cent; intermediate tariff, 30 per cent; general tariff, 35 per cent.

Mr. STEVENS: Importations $79,000, of which $13,000 from the United Kingdom, and $64,000 from the United States.

Mr. YOUNG: Those are not the figures I have.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver): In the last two items, the figures given by the minister are different from those we get from the trade returns.

Mr. STEVENS: It may be a different period. This is for the fiscal year 1932.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: Does this item include all kinds of fencing wire?

Mr. STEVENS: Other than iron or steel.

Mr. YOUNG: I think this item would do as well as any to illustrate what actually happens when we buy goods in Great Britain, in view of the exchange situation. A British manufacturer of wire offers for sale a certain quantity for say £100. A Canadian wishing to buy that wire figures that £100 will amount to $373 Canadian money. Then he gets figures from an American manufacturer on the same material. The American manufacturer will probably say, I will sell it for $330 American money. The nominal value of the pound sterling is $4.86, but the value in American funds is only about $3.30, $330 translated into Canadian money is $373. So whether we buy in one country or the other the cost of the goods is substantially the same to us. Now the Canadian importer will figure this way: If I buy this wire in Great Britain the rate of duty will be 10 per cent plus the exchange dumping duty of 18½ per cent, making 28½ per cent. If I buy in the United States the rate of duty will be 35 per cent, with no exchange dumping duty added. We have a rate of 28 per cent against Great Britain as compared with 35 per cent against the United States. So when my hon. friends say that Great Britain, because of the depreciated value of her pound, will undersell us to such a tremendous extent as to wipe out this exchange dumping duty, it is nonsense.

Mr. STEVENS: Of course my hon. friend has established a premise to suit his conclusions.

Mr. YOUNG: Perhaps you can shatter it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In addition to what the hon. member for Weyburn has said let me point out that the net result of the change is another very considerable increase in the duties. There has been a slight reduction in the British preference, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, but as against that there have been increases from 17½ per cent to 30 per cent in the intermediate tariff and from 20 per cent to 35 per cent in the general tariff, making the rates almost prohibitive as far as the intermediate and general tariffs are concerned. Here again we have a very considerable increase in the cost of production in this country.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—350, 351, 353, 353a, 354, 361, 711: Aluminum and alloys thereof, crude or semi-fabricated, viz., pigs, ingots, blocks, notch bars, slabs, billets and blooms; scrap; bars, rods and wires; angles, channels, beams, tees and other rolled or drawn sections and shapes; pipes and tubes; plates, sheets and strips, in-