

know what the whole thing will amount to. As has been stated before, figures may be made to convey a false impression. I do not suggest for a moment that the Minister of National Revenue, the Minister of Trade and Commerce or whoever was responsible for issuing these trade figures did so with the idea of deceiving the public, but—

O, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive!

When the practice of putting on false valuations was adopted it was unavoidable that returns should be false.

Mr. RYCKMAN: That is not fair. The hon. member may have been speaking in fun, but I resent any allegation of false figures. As long as the hon. member for Weyburn has been living and walking around the pound has stood at \$4.86½. Today in England the value of the pound is at the same figure, and there has been no change. We have taken the pound at the figure England has placed upon it, namely \$4.86½, and that is the figure today. Of course, probably because of the depression, the pound in New York stands at something like \$3.32. Today the valuation fixed by the Department of National Revenue is \$3.71. The fallacy of the hon. member's argument rests in the fact that he believes the pound will always be at \$3.32, or \$3.71, as the case may be. He believes that there will always be a dumping duty, and he hopes it will be continued, because every calculation he has made has been on the assumption of a dumping duty with the pound at \$3.71 or \$3.32. I ask the hon. member, for whom I have the greatest respect, not to say that the figures are false. The explanation is clear on the face of it; there is no doubt as to how the computation has been made.

Mr. YOUNG: The minister says the pound is worth \$4.86½ in Great Britain. Well, I will give him a chance to make a fortune. I will sell him British pounds at \$4 each; certainly if they are worth \$4.86½ he can make some money. Will he take my offer? Certainly he will not.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Really, that is silly—absolutely silly.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Do not be alarmed.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): I am not a bit alarmed; it is just obstructing, that is all it is.

Mr. YOUNG: I am trying to figure out what this duty would be. As near as I can calculate it the price would be \$5.26 per pound. Maybe I am wrong; if I am, perhaps

[Mr. Young.]

my hon. friend will check my figures or figure it out for himself. The duty levied under the general rate will be \$5.57, leaving a preference of only 31 cents per pound. Is it the intention of the government to extend only that preference?

Mr. RHODES: I can say nothing further to my hon. friend. I cannot attempt to follow him in his argument. I have assured him that if he will look at the figures he will see that there has been a reduction in the duty.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—144. Cut tobacco, per pound: British preferential tariff, 80 cents; intermediate tariff, 95 cents; general tariff, 95 cents.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—145. Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p. and snuff per pound: British preferential tariff, 75 cents; intermediate tariff, 90 cents; general tariff, 90 cents.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—146. Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, per gallon: British preferential tariff, 25 cents; intermediate tariff, 35 cents; general tariff, 35 cents.

Mr. COOTE: What reduction of revenue is expected under this item?

Mr. RHODES: It is doubtful whether there will be any reduction; in fact if the importations increase as a result of the reduction in duty there will be an increase in revenue. The imports in bottles last year amounted in all to \$388,000. Of that amount, \$318,000 came from the United Kingdom and \$55,000 from Japan.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—147. Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles, per gallon: British preferential tariff, 30 cents; intermediate tariff, 50 cents, general tariff, 50 cents.

Provided that six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles shall be held to contain one gallon.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—152. Lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, 15 per cent; intermediate tariff, 25 per cent; general tariff, 25 per cent.

Mr. COOTE: What are the importations under this item, and from what countries do they come?

Mr. RHODES: The importations last year were valued at \$204,000. Of that quantity \$171,000 worth came from the United States and \$22,000 from the United Kingdom.

Item agreed to.