

Burrell, my honourable friend the Minister of Labour, and, I think, the Minister of Finance. This Committee undertook to look after and run the Griffenhagen outfit, but what did they do? The Minister of Trade and Commerce went across to the old country to Geneva; the President of the Privy Council also went over there; the Minister of Immigration went to England, and when he came back he took a trip out West, ostensibly to go with the Tariff Commission, but really to conduct a campaign throughout the West. Mr. Burrell resigned; Mr. Rowell resigned also; and the Minister of Labour, who was left, had to go through the country, and the whole matter was left under the direction of a clerk taken from the Civil Service Commission.

And what is the Civil Service Commission costing us? I am informed, honourable gentlemen, that during the coming year we shall have to provide about \$500,000 for the Civil Service Commission. As I said a moment ago, I had been in favour of taking the matter of Civil Service appointments out of politics; but I want to say now that when I find I am wrong I am willing to acknowledge it. I find that I was wrong, absolutely wrong. For one case in which the members recommended a man who was not fit for a position, there are now ten getting into the Service. A vote of Civil Servants was taken a few months ago, and a majority of 1,500 voted to join the labour unions. Imagine! the Civil Servants of Canada! I have often said that I believed that the Service would be far better if it were put back again as it was before, and if a great deal of the expenditures that we are now incurring were done away with. At the present time the head of a department has practically no say in his own department and has lost interest in the department, and matters are going from bad to worse. The sooner the Government takes hold of this question and restores the former condition the better it will be in my opinion for Canada. I know that when the new Board was appointed it was given carte blanche, and it was supposed to be a business organization; but there was not a less able or less satisfactory branch in the whole Civil Service, although it was supposed that the best men available had been selected.

Hon. Mr. SCHAFFNER: When the honourable gentleman refers to the head of a department does he mean the Minister or the Deputy Minister?

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN: The Deputy.

Hon. Mr. TURRIFF: Yes.

Hon. Mr. SCHAFFNER: That is what I understood.

Hon. Mr. TURRIFF: From my own experience of the Civil Service, I do not expect that any minister can have much to do with the running of the Department, that is, as regards promotions or matters of that kind. The Minister must depend upon and accept the word of the Deputy, who knows all about the matter. The Minister has enough work to do in settling the policy of the Department and attending to other important matters. The Deputy is the man who should have control of the department.

My honourable friend the leader of the House (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) says that the tariff of the United States is higher than ours. I venture to say, honourable gentlemen, that the Farmers of Canada and the Liberals of Canada, whose policies are much alike, would welcome the American tariff in this country, because on the necessities of life it is practically a free-trade tariff; the duties are largely on the luxuries. I want to read just a few items from the two tariffs. I have taken these as correctly as I can. There may possibly be one or two mistakes in the Canadian duties, because there have been so many amendments to the Act that it was a little difficult for an ordinary member who has not paid a great deal of attention to the different items to get it exactly. I do not say that every item is absolutely right, but they are all as nearly right as I can possibly make them.

Article	United States tariff	Canadian tariff
Cement.....	Free	10%
Coal, Bituminous, per ton.....	"	53c.
Cocoa, per lb.....	"	4½c.
Coffee, per lb.....	"	5c.
Gloves.....	"	35%
Leather.....	"	Calf, sheep, dog-gola, kid and goat..... 15%
		Sole leather..... 17½%
		Enamelled leather..... 25%
		Leather belting... 22½%
Meats.....	"	Canned meats... 27½%
		Live hogs, per lb. 1½c.
		Fresh meats, per lb..... 3c.
		Meats, n.o.p., per lb..... 2c.
Milk and cream...	"	Condensed milk.. 35%
		Milk foods..... 27½%
Cut nails, per 100 lbs.....	"	50c.
Sago and tapioca.	"	27½%
Cotton Fabrics...	5% to 30%	Grey cotton fabrics 25%
		White cotton fabrics..... 25%
		Printed cotton fabrics..... 32½%
		Cotton duck..... 20%
		Cotton thread.... 25%