

The object of that item was to permit free entry of a type of cotton fabric not then made in Canada, and not likely to be produced economically in the dominion. The item then created may be said to relate more particularly to very fine cotton shirtings of a certain kind and to certain laws, muslins, voiles and marquisettes. The item has proven of considerable value to United Kingdom exporters, as evidenced by the fact that the imports under it in 1935 were valued at \$340,000, and in 1936, \$424,000.

The United Kingdom industry has always asked that it should be given greater liberty with regard to these counts than was provided by the item in the 1932 agreement. There were many articles which just failed to qualify before, by virtue of the counts from 80 to over 100. During the recent negotiations the United Kingdom authorities pressed very hard for a new item which might be described as covering a middle band of these fine fabrics, that is fabrics made of yarns 80 or finer in count, at a rate of 12½ per cent. Canadian cotton mills are working to some extent in fabrics of this fine quality, but we think that a rate of 12½ per cent against the British production of these finer quality cotton products is justified.

Mr. BENNETT: Have we any record of our production of these fine counts?

Mr. DUNNING: We have no separate record, no.

Mr. WALSH: Has the minister had any communications from any of the mills in Canada that are interested in this particular item?

Mr. DUNNING: On this particular item?

Mr. WALSH: No, who are interested in this particular item?

Mr. DUNNING: I have no recollection of any. When I say that, my hon. friend will of course understand that my correspondence on all these matters is very large, but I have no recollection of any relating to this particular item.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—523c. Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more: rate of duty, free.

Mr. DUNNING: No change is made in 523c.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—523e. Woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile, n.o.p.: rate of duty: 15 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: There is no change.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—ex 523e, ex 561. Fabrics with cut weft pile, wholly of cotton or of cotton and artificial silk: rate of duty, 5 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: This is a reduction in rate. Again it is extracting fabrics of cotton weft pile, wholly of cotton or of cotton and artificial silk, from the general item of which they formerly formed a part. This classification is entirely new, and is intended to deal only with cut pile fabrics wholly of cotton or of cotton and artificial silk.

Mr. BENNETT: There is a great difference between the two, of course.

Mr. DUNNING: Yes, but it is convenient to group them. They are not available in Canadian manufactures so far as I am aware.

Mr. BENNETT: There is a great distinction between cotton and artificial silk.

Mr. DUNNING: Yes, but they must be of weft pile. The common factor is the cut weft pile.

Mr. BENNETT: The common denominator.

Mr. DUNNING: The reduction will be from 15 to 5 per cent.

Mr. BAKER: Are these goods not manufactured in Woodstock, Ontario?

Mr. DUNNING: I have no knowledge of them being manufactured anywhere in Canada.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—523f. Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, when imported by manufacturers of typewriter ribbon for use exclusively in the manufacture of such ribbon in their own factories: rate of duty, free.

Mr. DUNNING: No change.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—525. Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, specially treated and glazed, when imported by rubber manufacturers for use in their own factories, exclusively as a detachable protective covering for uncured rubber sheeting: rate of duty, free.

Mr. DUNNING: No change.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—528. White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web: rate of duty, free.

Mr. DUNNING: No change.

Item agreed to.