

firm given three or four weeks to prepare their manufacturing establishment and go on with the work? No. Look at the record; you will find that between the 9th and 14th of October, an order in council was passed bringing back the duty to an ad valorem basis of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and abolishing the 110 per cent increase. The firm were not given the opportunity, they stated in their communication and in interviews in the press that they were not given the opportunity to proceed along the lines that they had laid down. If when the order in council was passed abolishing the specific duty that firm had been given more time, as they asked, they might have been in a position to go on preparing the manufacturing establishment. But no, they were distinctly told that they would not have the benefit of this increase. The reason for the government withdrawing the increase in duty was that a howl went up throughout the length and breadth of the land when it was seen that before the industry could be established in Canada the importers of common glass were taking advantage of the duty and doubling the price to the consumer. It was not because this firm had broken faith with the government.

Mr. YOUNG: The Minister of Trade and Commerce complains that I was not quite fair, did not give the government the credit due them for the action they took in removing the duty they put on glass in September, 1930. I am going to be generous with the government and give them all the credit they want. I will give them full credit for removing that duty with no other object in mind than the public interest. But then I ask this question: In view of the fact that the people who broke faith then making it necessary for them to remove the duty that they had put on at that time, are the same people who control the glass manufacture of the world to-day, why do the government put themselves in their hands again? It is true that they have removed the duty from glass coming from Great Britain, but in some cases they have increased it on glass from other countries, and, it being all under the same control, why do they put themselves in the hands of that cartel?

Mr. STEVENS: It is not all controlled by the cartel. That is the reason.

Mr. YOUNG: Why not do the same as the British government did in article 4, say that unless they can supply all that we require, at world prices, this preference does not apply.

Item agreed to.

(Mr. Veniot.)

Customs tariff—319. Glass, in sheets, and bent plate glass, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 25 per cent; general tariff, 25 per cent.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—320. Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 25 per cent; general tariff, 25 per cent.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—321. Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 25 per cent; general tariff, 25 per cent.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—322. Plate glass, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, 20 per cent; intermediate tariff, 30 per cent; general tariff, 35 per cent.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—ex 339. Lead capsules for bottles: British preferential tariff, 10 per cent; intermediate tariff, $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; general tariff, 30 per cent.

Mr. DONNELLY: Will the minister tell us what the imports were?

Mr. STEVENS: There is no separate information regarding importations. It is a comparatively small item, a new item in the tariff in fact. It came under the general item before.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—340. Type for printing, including chases, quoins and slugs, of all kinds: British preferential tariff, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; intermediate tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; general tariff, 20 per cent.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: Was there much imported last year?

Mr. STEVENS: We imported \$100,000 of which \$39,000 came from the United Kingdom, and \$58,000 from the United States.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: I see it is altogether by way of reduction in this case.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—341. Babbit metal and type metal, in blocks, bars, plates and sheets: British preferential tariff, 10 per cent; intermediate tariff, 20 per cent; general tariff, 20 per cent.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Here is an important article. There is no lowering of the duty against Great Britain but there is an increase in the duty both intermediate and general from 15 to 20 per cent. I suppose that is another effort to shut out the foreigner.

Item agreed to.