

Article VIII extends the concessions to New Zealand to the products of western Samoa. Article IX extends the privileges of the agreement to the Cook islands. These two are either mandatory territory or territory annexed to New Zealand, and with respect to these two protectorates of New Zealand Canada gets the British preferential rates.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Will the minister explain the meaning of primage duty?

Mr. STEVENS: It is a duty that New Zealand imposes similar to the excise tax which we impose in Canada. It is applicable to all goods. I may say in regard to that article the duties or taxes that are imposed must be applied to all countries irrespective of where the goods come from or what the agreements are. This, briefly, is an outline of the agreement. In a moment, under the next order, I shall ask leave to introduce a bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

Hon. H. H. STEVENS (Minister of Trade and Commerce) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 62, respecting a certain trade agreement between Canada and New Zealand.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Is there anything further to add by way of explanation?

Mr. STEVENS: I might explain the bill very briefly. Clause 2 provides that the trade agreement is approved and declared to be in force and the law of Canada. Clause 3 empowers the governor in council to make such orders and regulations as may be necessary to give effect to the agreement. Clause 4 is the usual provision that in case of there being anything inconsistent with the agreement, the agreement shall prevail. Clause 5 provides that the act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation by the governor in council and published in the Canada Gazette.

Our understanding is that New Zealand is anxious that the treaty shall come into force at the earliest possible day, as soon as the two governments can agree to fix a date. I might add that New Zealand tabled this agreement at ten o'clock last night, which would synchronize with three o'clock Wednesday in New Zealand. It was our intention to have tabled the agreement last night but it will be recalled by hon. members that that opportunity was not presented. I may add by way of explanation that the statement appeared in the press this morning because

we had fully anticipated the tabling of the agreement last night, and in courtesy to the Canadian Press a copy of the agreement was handed to them in time for publication. But as I said, circumstances did not permit of our tabling the agreement last night.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk).

WHEAT PURCHASES FOR RELIEF

Mr. McKENZIE (Assiniboia):

1. Was a quantity of wheat purchased in 1931 to be made into flour for relief purposes, if so, how much and where was the grinding done?
2. Was a quantity of flour purchased by or for the relief commission in Saskatchewan, if so, from whom purchased and what amount?
3. Were tenders called for the work of grinding the flour and for the purchase of flour, if so, what are the names of tenderers, the prices quoted in each case, and amounts purchased from each?
4. Were purchases made by the government or by the commission, and were tenders received by the government or by the commission?

Mr. BENNETT:

1. Originally, options were secured for 1,672,000 bushels of wheat, which would produce 380,000 barrels of flour, on the basis of 4 bushels 24 pounds to the barrel. On September 5, the quantity was reduced to 250,000 barrels, and options for 1,100,000 bushels of wheat were retained. The option price of wheat was 53 cents per bushel. The order for grinding was placed with the Canadian National Millers, and they advised the order was distributed as follows:

	Barrels
Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon. . . .	23,409
Spillers Limited, Calgary. . . .	9,545
Lake of the Woods, Medicine Hat. . . .	43,409
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Medicine Hat.	43,409
Western Canada Flour Mills, Calgary.	43,409
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Medicine Hat.	43,409
Robin Hood Mills, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.	43,409
Total.	249,999

2. The relief commission in Saskatchewan advised that quantities of flour have been purchased by the commission from local sources