

Ways and Means—Customs Tariff

Mr. YOUNG: That would not make any difference. Let us strike out the words if they are not necessary.

Mr. RHODES: I did not say that they were not necessary.

Mr. YOUNG: If nobody but a refiner wants this, then nobody but a refiner wants it. Strike out the words.

Mr. RHODES: This item was not asked for by the refiners; they knew nothing about it. It was asked for by the Island of Trinidad. I am sure we would grant this further concession to a British country.

Mr. YOUNG: I do not think Trinidad would make any objection if we struck out these words.

Mr. RALSTON: Does crude petroleum for the manufacture of gasoline come under item 267a?

Mr. RHODES: Yes. The crude item is right beside it. Of course, as my hon. friend knows, item 267 covers a really crude oil.

Mr. RALSTON: I would like to know the real item which includes the natural product from which most of our gasoline is manufactured. Is it item 267a?

Mr. RHODES: Yes.

Mr. YOUNG: In view of the fact that nobody but a refiner would want this and Trinidad would not object to having the scope widened, I move that all the words after the word "temperature" be struck out.

Mr. RHODES: Item 267a deals with a crude article, and it is free across the board, yet it contains these very same words:

When imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories.

Mr. YOUNG: We can deal with that when we come to it. In the meantime let us strike these words out of the item.

Mr. RHODES: Perhaps the hon. member does not appreciate the fact that this is purely an administrative requirement. If these words were struck out neither the country nor the situation would be helped. The fact that this requirement has been there for so many years is evidence of its necessity.

Mr. YOUNG: It seems to me that if those words are in there they are there for a purpose.

Mr. RHODES: That is the purpose.

[Mr. Rhodes.]

Mr. YOUNG: The only effect they can have is to give somebody a rate somebody else does not get. That is the reason I move that they be struck out.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—278b. Crude peanut oil, for refining for edible purposes, used as materials in Canadian manufactures: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 10 per cent; general tariff, 10 per cent.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): There is an increase in the intermediate and general tariffs. What is the explanation?

Mr. RHODES: The idea is to direct this commodity through British channels.

Mr. EULER: Which British possessions or territories would be benefited by the protection placed against other countries?

Mr. RHODES: Peanuts are produced on the west coast of Africa. There are crushers located on the east coast of Great Britain and on the coast of British West Africa. Peanuts can be supplied from British East Africa, British West Africa and British India.

Mr. EULER: What are the total importations from the various countries?

Mr. RHODES: Last year the total importations were 410,780 hundredweight of a total value of \$1,661,000. I am leaving off the odd hundreds. They come from various sources as follows:

	Hundredweight
Germany.. . . .	139,268
China.. . . .	125,815
United Kingdom.. . . .	55,302
Denmark.. . . .	45,320
United States.. . . .	25,815

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—278d. Olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco or for canning fish; olive oil for use in the processing of textile fibres, including the finishing of fabrics: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, free; general tariff, free.

Mr. NEILL: Would the minister explain the change? Previously a part of it carried a duty of 20 per cent. What part was that?

Mr. RHODES: The portion which was used in textile operations. That is now made free.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—294. Gypsum, ground, not calcined: British preferential tariff, 10 per cent; intermediate tariff, 12½ per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: This is purely a question of wording.

Item agreed to.