

*Customs Tariff*

farm press has been a powerful factor in maintaining the morale of the farmers of this country during a period of stress and strain. When you give relief as is being done here you are enabling the farm papers to exercise a tremendous national influence in the dominion. I suggest therefore that further relief should be given. There is no evidence in all the statements I have before me that any of these companies were suffering under the old drawback of eighty per cent.

I suggest there is something more that might very well be done. I suggest that the whole matter of the publishers and producers of paper might go before the tariff board during the coming year for further consideration in the hope that a larger measure of freedom might be extended to the publishers of this dominion and that we might get back near the basis we were on in 1928 and 1929 as far as the publishing business and the production of this class of paper are concerned. What do these people need? They are producing a relatively small quantity. They have difficulty in competing because they do not produce a sufficient quantity. Give the publishers a chance to develop; expand the market, and when that is done you will have a basis on which such companies can live and prosper. They will prosper not on a basis of inflation and the increase of stock values and bonded indebtedness, but rather as a result of a wider market for the product they have to sell.

Sir GEORGE PERLEY: My hon. friend stresses the increase in capital of these companies, and I am with him in that regard. No one in this house dislikes more than I do the financing that went on in this country in connection with increases in capital and bonded indebtedness. I am entirely in accord with my hon. friend on that point, but I am thinking about the workmen; I am not considering the companies at all. They can look out for themselves, but the more paper we import into Canada, where we have the raw material, the less work there will be for our own people. That is the only thing in which I am interested.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): I understand that in the publishing business for every dollar's worth of paper used there is five dollars spent in labour in other ways. Therefore the more paper we import at lower prices the more labour there will be used in the publishing business in Canada.

Item as amended agreed to.

Resolution as amended agreed to.

[Mr. Deachman.]

7. Resolved, that schedule C to the customs tariff, being chapter forty-four of the revised statutes of Canada, 1927, be amended by adding thereto the following items:

Customs tariff—1218. Used or second-hand periodical publications:

Provided, that this item does not affect in any manner periodical publications:—

(a) Sent, gratis, to Canada for charitable purposes;

(b) Sent to persons in Canada as casual donations by friends abroad;

(c) Imported for personal or for institutional use, and not for resale;

(d) Imported by or for paper mills for use as stock in the manufacture of paper.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—1219. Used or second-hand mattresses or materials therefrom:

Provided, that this item does not affect in any manner:

(a) Mattresses imported under tariff items 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, or under tourists' or travellers' vehicle permits;

(b) Materials from used or second-hand mattresses, when imported after having been cleaned and fumigated, under such regulations as the minister may prescribe, accompanied by such certificates as he may designate.

Mr. STEVENS: I should like to suggest to the minister that the proviso in paragraph (b) be dropped. This proviso limits the application of the prohibition applying to mattresses; it permits materials from used or second hand mattresses to be imported after having been cleaned and fumigated, under such regulations as the minister may prescribe, accompanied by such certificates as he may designate. I suggest that this should not be allowed. If there is any type of material that is filthy, disgusting and unsanitary it is this class of material coming from used mattresses. I think many hon. members who are interested in the question of health will support me when I say that it is a disgusting practice to allow this type of material to come in, though unfortunately we have done so for some time past. I suggest to the minister that this proviso be struck out entirely, so as to provide a complete prohibition on the importation of used mattresses. I earnestly and strongly plead for that.

Mr. DUNNING: I wanted to do that, until I was shown how very easy it would be to evade the prohibition by shredding the dirty material and getting it in under various other items of the tariff, such as the rag and waste items. This morning, curiously enough, I received a protest against this prohibition from a firm who claim to be very reputable people and who clean up this material and use it in some way. I am not complying with