

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: That does not change the monetary system very completely. In other words, it is your gap between the dollars and pounds, which continues without much variation, despite the fact that a great deal is being imported already.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: Mr. Cruikshank, have you ever had any illustration put before your Committee, which would indicate that the tariff itself is too high against British goods coming into Canada and the United States?

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: I do not think so. Not that I know of.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: Are you free to express an opinion as to whether these tariffs are too high or not?

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: The Canadian tariff against Great Britain?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: Yes.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: Are they too high?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: Yes.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: I would think so.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: That is your personal opinion, of course.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: Yes.

Mr. NELLES: One thing I might add with respect to the Chamber's policy in regard to these special restrictions. It is not only a matter of tariffs. One of the main things the Chamber has been harping on for a number of years is the method by which goods are valued in Customs. In some of the GATT agreements, tariffs may have been equalized in certain cases, but, when the goods appear in the Customs House, the Customs officials classify the goods in such a way as to minimize any reduction of the tariff.

Hon. Mr. EULER: They classify them when the goods come in?

Mr. NELLES: Yes.

Hon. Mr. EULER: And two or three months after the goods have gone into consumption, they demand a higher rate of duty?

Mr. NELLES: Yes.

Hon. Mr. TURGEON: Is that criticism confined to the United States?

Mr. NELLES: Not by any means. I think we have all heard of examples of such situations here. Since the Tariff Act was laid down, the manufacture of goods has changed so radically that many goods which come in can be classified under a dozen different headings.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK: The International Chamber of Commerce has been studying that right along.

The CHAIRMAN: Senator Pirie, you have been studying world trade. Have you any comment to make?

Hon. Mr. PIRIE: I have had a little experience with South American countries, and I find we ran up against a stone wall in getting prices which are legitimate in Canada, and that the Foreign Exchange people are getting into the same market. They will take pounds and Sterling. For instance, the Dutch, the Danes, and the Irish, the Scotchman, and England. They will all get the same commodity in which I am interested, buying it with pounds, except Sterling, and one we try to bring the Sterling back up, and convert it, we are up against a stone wall. We just cannot do it.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is what every world trader finds today.

Hon. Mr. HUSHION: When you sell them, do you take payment in Sterling or pounds.

Hon. Mr. PIRIE: No. We have not done that.

Hon. Mr. HUSHION: Do you sell them for American dollars?