

act the business doctor on behalf of some thirty or forty thousand poor investors, I can assure my hon. friend that the price of newsprint has not been fixed by the manufacturer for a great many years, and I think anyone familiar with the difficulties of the situation will bear that out.

Mr. BENNETT: I think the minister should describe himself, not as the doctor, but as the undertaker.

Mr. COLDWELL: I notice that nowhere in the schedules is anything mentioned regarding the material used for covering and binding books, much of which is made, of course, of various types of cardboard or imitation leather with a paper base. I have this in mind, that while the manufacturer can get a drawback on various of these items, many of our public libraries spend a great deal for this class of material and are subjected to comparatively high rates of duty. I am bringing this to the attention of the minister and the department so that on the appropriate occasion it might be considered.

Mr. DUNNING: I wish my hon. friend would get particulars of it for me. I am not quite sure whether there is correspondence bearing on it, but I do not recall having had it brought to my attention. If I could get the information in detail—

Mr. BENNETT: There is correspondence in the department about it.

Mr. DUNNING: In the National Revenue department, I suppose?

Mr. BENNETT: I do not know which department, but I know there is correspondence.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—199. Papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.o.p., 30 per cent.

Mr. MacNICOL: What is the reason for going below the intermediate rate on this item?

Mr. BENNETT: The reduction is five per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: To give a reason in so many words might be a little difficult, but when I draw my hon. friend's attention to the fact that in the United States tariff against Canada this item is free perhaps he will not object to this thirty per cent duty in our tariff as against the United States.

Mr. BENNETT: The simple answer is that we do not export any to the United States, is it not?

Mr. DUNNING: The exports are not separately classified, but we did not, as a matter of fact, export any to the United States. I assume that our paper manufacturers would be very glad to be able to.

Mr. BENNETT: I am afraid that we would not be able to invade the United States market for envelopes and that sort of thing in our lifetime.

Mr. DUNNING: It is a matter of technique and volume of business.

Mr. BENNETT: And demand.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—210. Peroxide of soda; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda; nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, n.o.p.; sulphide of sodium; nitrate of soda; arseniate, binarseniate, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda; prussiate of soda and sulphite of soda, 15 per cent.

Mr. STEWART: That is not the same wording as formerly.

Mr. DUNNING: This item includes quite a number of materials. There are probably a dozen items, and unless any member of the committee is interested in the details of imports I do not want to clutter up the record with a mass of figures. The duties on this item, free, fifteen per cent and twenty per cent, were imposed following the imperial economic conference, prior to which these commodities entered free of duty under all tariffs. The item in schedule I with which we are now dealing is precisely as it stands in the tariff as to both rates and wording.

Mr. BENNETT: There is a little difference in the wording, is there not, between this item 210 and the item as formerly? Perhaps not.

Mr. DUNNING: There is no intention of a difference.

Mr. BENNETT: Only one point strikes me about that. We have to maintain, of course, the spread between free and fifteen per cent in the British preference, and all we have done here is to bind this item.

Mr. DUNNING: Yes.

Mr. BENNETT: It is free not only to Great Britain but to other parts of the empire as well; I am speaking subject to correction.

Mr. DUNNING: Free to them all under the British preference.