cluding circles; leaf or foil, less than ·005 inch in thickness, plain or embossed, with or without backing; wire and cable, twisted or stranded, reinforced with steel or not; aluminum powder: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 30 per cent; general tariff, 30 per cent.

Mr. STEVENS: Here we have several items combined into one. The total imports amounted to $1,590,000, of which $417,000 came from the United Kingdom, $1,056,000 from the United States and $117,000 from other countries.

Mr. DONNELLY: Are these figures for all the items?

Mr. STEVENS: Yes. These are a number of items virtually all the same consolidated into the one item now known as 353.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Nearly all those items refer to material used for construction purposes, and there has been a very considerable increase both in the intermediate and general tariffs, thereby increasing the cost of production.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—352. Coin locks of which solid brass or bronze are the components of chief value, plain, polished or plated: British preferential tariff, 15 per cent; intermediate tariff, 35 per cent; general tariff, 40 per cent.

Mr. ELLIOTT: May I ask where these come from at the present time?

Mr. RHODES: This is a new item, and we have no trade figures available that would enable me to answer the question of my hon. friend. I may say, however, that in Great Britain they are specializing in the manufacture of this type of lock, and they particularly requested this item.

Mr. CAYLEY: Would the minister tell us what a coin lock is?

Mr. RHODES: It is a lock with which my hon. friend no doubt has come in contact in various public places, in which a nickel is dropped in a slot for the purpose of opening a door.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—354. Manufactures of aluminum, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, 15 per cent; intermediate tariff, 30 per cent; general tariff, 30 per cent.

Mr. YOUNG: Could we have the figures on this item, please?

Mr. RHODES: Last year the imports under this item amounted to $1,000,000, of which $61,000 came from the United Kingdom, $913,000 from the United States and $29,000 from other countries.

Mr. YOUNG: Is there any Canadian production?

Mr. RHODES: It is almost impossible to segregate the items to indicate the Canadian production under this particular item. The total production of aluminum of all kinds in Canada was valued at $4,500,000.

Mr. ELLIOTT: In this case the preference is given by an increase in the intermediate and general tariffs instead of by reducing the duty under the British preference, as was done in some other cases. I wonder if the minister could tell why that plan was adopted in regard to this particular item? This is a very substantial increase in connection with a commodity that comes very largely from countries other than those within the United Kingdom.

Mr. RHODES: I can only give my hon. friend the answer that it was part of the general agreement and apparently was satisfactory to our associates from Great Britain.

Mr. DONNELLY: Can the minister tell us how much aluminum kitchen ware is manufactured in Canada?

Mr. RHODES: That is the next item.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: This item 354 also serves to illustrate wherein what we have before us is not so much intended to increase the British preference as to increase the general tariff and shut out the foreigner. Under the general tariff the old rate was 25 per cent; now it has been increased to 30 per cent. Under the intermediate tariff the old rate was 22½ per cent; now it is 30 per cent also. The intermediate and general tariffs have been made the same, evidently with the intention of making it more difficult for any agreement to be reached with any foreign country which would help trade between our country and other countries of the world, and help the consumer in Canada.

Mr. YOUNG: Hon. gentlemen opposite have complained that I have harped too much on the exchange dumping duties, and they have suggested that they would like a change of argument. I find that in computing the duty on goods coming from Great Britain I have been overlooking one factor, that is, that the duty levied will be based on the par value of the pound. Let us see how this will work out in connection with item 354a. Let us take the case of a man who purchases in Great Britain aluminum worth one hundred pounds sterling, which in Canadian money is $373. In this case the duty is 20 per cent, but that duty is levied on the pound at $4.86, or on the value of this purchase at $486. The actual amount