Customs tariff—264. Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes, and peppermint oil: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 7½ per cent; general tariff, 7½ per cent.

Mr. RHODES: Last year the imports amounted to about $715,000 in value, of which $121,000 came from the United Kingdom, $379,000 from the United States and $122,000 from France. There is practically no production in Canada.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—276b. Cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, when imported by manufacturers of cotton seed meal and refined cotton seed oil, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such commodities, in their own factories: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 10 per cent; general tariff, 10 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: Last year the imports were valued at $1,600,000, of which $386,000 came from the United Kingdom and $1,216,000 came from the United States.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—277. Palm and palm kernel oil, unbleached or bleached, not edible; shea butter: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 10 per cent; general tariff, 10 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year under this item were valued at $33,000, of which $2,000 came from the United Kingdom, and $30.000 from the United States.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—278. Oils, viz.: Cocoanut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbolic or heavy oil; olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco, or for canning fish: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 10 per cent; general tariff, 10 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: Our imports last year were valued at $1,916,000, of which $130,000 came from the United Kingdom, $1,555,000 from the United States and $117,000 from Ceylon.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—284. Earthenware tiles for roofing purposes: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 32½ per cent; general tariff, 35 per cent.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—287. Tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, white granite or ironstone: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 35 per cent; general tariff, 35 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year under this item were valued at $3,050,000, of which $2,336,000 came from the United Kingdom, $34,000 from the United States, $227,000 from Japan, $153,000 from Czechoslovakia, $117,000 from France and $113,000 from Germany.

Mr. YOUNG: This item shows an increase in the intermediate and general rates, the preferential rate remaining free. According to the figures just given by the minister, Great Britain in the past has practically dominated this market. I take it that the importations from France and Germany were of special varieties not produced in Great Britain. Why was it necessary to increase the rates in order to give Great Britain a further preference when she already controlled the market?

Mr. RHODES: If those importations were of special varieties, then they should pay something to the treasury of this country. As a matter of fact, while Great Britain did dominate the market, at the same time we imported commodities to the value of over $700,000 from foreign countries.

Mr. YOUNG: I take it that the minister accepts the doctrine that special varieties of what we might call higher class goods should pay a higher rate than the more common varieties?

Mr. RHODES: Yes.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—288. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured and Rockingham ware; "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged; and all earthenware, n.o.p.: British preferential tariff, 25 per cent; intermediate tariff, 35 per cent; general tariff, 35 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year under this item were valued at $470,000, of which $173,000 came from the United Kingdom, $152,000 from the United States, $50,000 from Germany and $43,000 from Japan.

Mr. DUFF: I notice there is a 25 per cent duty against goods coming from Great Britain; why was not that rate made free the same as the other items?

Mr. RHODES: There is a very large establishment in western Canada and one in Quebec which manufacture these articles. All I can say is that this being part of the agreement it is evidence that the rate agreed upon was satisfactory to the United Kingdom.

Mr. DUFF: It may not be satisfactory to the consumers of Canada that these two plants should have a 25 per cent protection. It will mean that the consumer will have to pay 25 per cent more for this commodity.

Item agreed to.