

Mr. RHODES: There is that additional feature.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: If a similar clause were applied to each of these items, the situation would be quite clear.

Mr. COOTE: I should like to know whether or not the importations under these items are for the use of manufacturers or consumers?

Mr. RHODES: I am advised that they are largely for use in manufacturing.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—208d. Calcium chloride, not in solution, for road-treating purposes only: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year under this item amounted to \$463,000, almost entirely from the United States. I am advised that this is a commodity which can be supplied with advantage by the mother country. It is a bulk commodity and could be shipped cheaply by water transport.

Mr. COOTE: Were there any importations from the United Kingdom?

Mr. RHODES: No.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—208e. Xanthates, cresylic acid and compounds of cresylic acid, used in the process of concentrating ores, metals or minerals: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year under this item amounted to \$221,000, of which \$218,000 came from the United States.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—208h. Ethylene glycol, when imported by manufacturers of anti-freezing compounds to be used exclusively in the manufacture of anti-freezing compounds, in their own factories: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. COOTE: Could the minister give us the figures with regard to the importations under this item?

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year amounted to \$188,000, of which \$101,000 came from the United States, \$63,000 from the United Kingdom, and \$22,000 from Germany.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: Is any of this compound manufactured in Canada? This is an article in very common use in this country and it seems to me as though the imports would hardly supply the demand.

[Mr. Speakman.]

Mr. RHODES: There is none manufactured in Canada.

Mr. COOTE: Does the minister anticipate that with these new rates we shall be able to buy anti-freezing compound as cheaply as heretofore?

Mr. RHODES: I do.

Mr. COOTE: I hope that proves to be correct.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—209. Bichromate of potash, crude; red and yellow prussiate of potash: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: The imports last year under this item amounted to \$17,000, of which \$12,000 came from the United States and \$1,000 from the United Kingdom.

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.; sulphite of sodium; nitrite of soda; arseniate, binarseniate, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda; prussiate of soda and sulphite of soda: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 20 per cent.

Mr. ILSLEY: May I ask the minister what was the reason for placing nitrate of soda in this particular item? It is a very important fertilizer, and my information is that no nitrate of soda is mined in the British Empire. I wonder if I am correct in that. Why was it made dutiable at 15 per cent intermediate and 20 per cent general? The consumption in Nova Scotia is, I am told, about 5,000 tons a year, and at least ever since I can remember it has always been free under all classifications. Practically the only source of mined nitrate of soda is Chile, whence it comes via the United States, and has always come in free. There may be some reason from the standpoint of the extension of British trade for making it dutiable at 15 per cent under the intermediate tariff and 20 per cent under the general, but on its face it appears to mean simply that the farmers of Nova Scotia who are importing nitrate of soda will pay 20 per cent duty on their importations whereas formerly they did not. The price of nitrate of soda runs from \$40 to \$50 a ton and I anticipate this duty will increase the cost by \$10 a ton.

Of course it is fair to say that there are substitutes. There are synthetic nitrates; there are other chemicals which have a nitrogenous content, but the most soluble and the