

still be five per cent in excess of what it was prior to that time. Our imports have been mostly from the United Kingdom, which enjoys a still lower rate. In the case of surgical dressings, \$138,000 worth out of a total of \$173,000 came from Great Britain. From the United States we imported only \$31,000 worth. Importations of surgical trusses were very small: \$2,500 from the United Kingdom and \$11,400 from the United States.

Mr. BENNETT: What was the home production?

Mr. DUNNING: In the case of absorbent cotton it was \$125,000; in the case of trusses, surgical supports and bandages of all kinds, it was \$678,000, and in the case of sanitary towels, it was \$876,000.

Mr. STEWART: Were there any exports under this item?

Mr. DUNNING: They are not separately recorded.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—239. Lamp black, carbon black, ivory black and bone black, free.

Mr. BENNETT: There is no change here except to bind it?

Mr. DUNNING: Binding the free item, yes.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—256. Printing ink, 17½ per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: This is binding the intermediate tariff.

Mr. MacNICOL: As a result of the duties imposed by the previous government upon printing inks, two plants located in Toronto to manufacture this article. It was announced that the principal reason for opening up these plants was to supply the inks required by Canadian firms or United States branch plants established to print American magazines. I am told that two score men and women, more or less, were given employment in these two plants. While I realize that nothing we can say will alter things, I desire to express my feelings for the men and women who may be thrown out of employment because of this item.

Mr. DUNNING: Perhaps the information I have before me will comfort my hon. friend a little. I may say that the Canadian printing ink industry is quite efficient and already commands a large proportion of the domestic market. Until 1932 it competed successfully against imported inks from the United States under a twenty per cent protection. Last year

imports from the United States amounted to 309,000 pounds, valued at \$121,000, whereas the home production was 8,465,000 pounds, valued at \$1,935,000.

Mr. BENNETT: We have reduced the duty thirty per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: The reduction is from twenty-five per cent to 17½ per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: That is thirty per cent.

Mr. MacNICOL: In 1931 we imported \$300,000 worth of ink, whereas in 1935, when there was considerable additional printing being done in the country, we imported only \$121,000 worth. This shows that our manufacturers have been taking care of the situation fairly well.

Mr. STEWART: It would look as though their margin of safety was imperilled by this reduction of thirty per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: It is the binding feature that gives me concern.

Mr. DUNNING: I am sure it would not if the right hon. gentleman looked into it.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—263. Compounds of tetraethyl lead, in which tetraethyl lead is the preponderant constituent by weight, 5 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: This is not produced in Canada, imports being entirely from the United States. This is binding the intermediate rate.

Mr. BENNETT: How much did we import last year?

Mr. DUNNING: We imported 1,866,000 pounds, valued at \$1,062,000.

Mr. STEWART: Any imports from Great Britain?

Mr. DUNNING: No.

Mr. BENNETT: With the great lead production which we have in this country, I always thought it was curious that we should have to import this commodity which is the foundation for these high test gasolines. I suppose the real reason is that it is a patented article.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—281. Fire brick containing not less than ninety per cent of silica; magnesite fire brick or chrome fire brick; other fire brick valued at not less than one hundred dollars per one thousand, rectangular shaped, the dimen-