

of a total value of \$950,000 odd, of which 16,841,196 pounds came from the United Kingdom; 2,979,655 pounds came from the Netherlands, and 2,881,952 pounds came from the United States.

Amendment agreed to.

Item as amended agreed to.

Customs tariff—246b. Stains and oxides, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, and liquid gold, for use exclusively as colouring constituents in the manufacture of vitreous enamels and pottery glazes: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 20 per cent; general tariff, 22½ per cent.

Mr. RHODES: I have an amendment which is purely administrative in effect, to improve the wording. The item will read:

Stains and oxides, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, for use exclusively as colouring constituents in the manufacture of vitreous enamels and pottery glazes; and liquid gold paint, for use exclusively in the manufacture of tableware, of china, porcelain or semi-porcelain: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 20 per cent; general tariff, 22½ per cent.

Mr. RALSTON: Under what item did this come?

Mr. RHODES: Item 246, and we have made an addition.

Amendment agreed to.

Item as amended agreed to.

Customs tariff—254. Gums, viz.:—Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, elemi, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, Tragacanth, gedda, and barberry; gum chicle or sappato gum, crude; lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; ambergris; Pontianac: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 15 per cent; general tariff, 15 per cent.

Mr. RHODES: I move that this item be amended by striking out the word Arabic. We have now the concurrence of the British government in widening the item, which is a conference item.

Amendment agreed to.

Item as amended agreed to.

Customs tariff—254a. Gum, amber: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, free; general tariff, free.

Mr. RALSTON: Under what does gum Arabic come?

Mr. RHODES: Under 254.

Mr. RALSTON: But I understood the minister to say that arabic was struck out.

Mr. RHODES: I have a new item to move. I move that item 254a be amended to read:

Gums, viz., amber and Arabic: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, free; general tariff, free.

Amendment agreed to.

Item as amended agreed to.

Customs tariff—267b. Crude petroleum not in its natural state, .7250 specific gravity or heavier at 60 degrees temperature, when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories, per gallon: British preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff 1½ cents; general tariff, 1½ cents.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Do we get any considerable proportion from Britain?

Mr. RHODES: Last year our total importations under this item were 21,715,000 gallons of which we imported from Trinidad 19,262,000; from Russia, 1,958,000 and from the United States, 494,000. This makes it free under the British preferential instead of ½ cent.

Mr. YOUNG: What is the significance of the words "when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories"?

Mr. RHODES: This is the item as it stands now and has stood for many years. All we are doing is to change the rate under the British preference, making it free instead of one-half cent.

Mr. CASGRAIN: What do the refineries use it for?

Mr. RHODES: It must go to the refinery; it is only a semi-crude oil, not in its natural state. It has to be still further processed.

Mr. CASGRAIN: To what use is it put?

Mr. RHODES: There has to be a certain amount of distillation.

Mr. CASGRAIN: I understand that, but into the manufacture of what products does it enter?

Mr. RHODES: It is manufactured into gasoline, kerosene and probably naphtha.

Mr. YOUNG: Who uses it, apart from the oil refiners?

Mr. RHODES: I am advised that no one but the oil refiners could use it.

Mr. YOUNG: Then why not strike out those words?

Mr. RHODES: This is a time honoured item.