

produced before me indicate that the prices paid by Ontario refiners for crude oil have not been enhanced or increased over ruling market prices in favour of any allied or associate corporations.

In the distillation of crude oils the lighter oils, being the naphtha and benzine distillates, are first drawn off—then kerosene distillates, gas oils, lubricating oils and other products in succession. Naphtha and benzine distillates are the lightest in gravity and, generally speaking, those remaining are successively heavier as distillation proceeds and each in turn is withdrawn. With the use of hydrometer tests it is possible under such conditions to make cut-offs so as to obtain distillates of any relative gravity required, and with such the case a refiner may either—

(a) Obtain naphtha distillates of such gravity that after refining and treatment they produce gasolines of high grade, without the necessity of introduction into them of any foreign element, or

(b) Obtain naphtha and benzine distillates of so heavy an average gravity that light naphthas—or absorption or casinghead gasolines—must, with refining and treatment, be added to permit of their commercial sale and use, or

(c) After the withdrawal of the naphtha, as in (a) above mentioned, still further withdraw—from the oils remaining—heavier naphthas with, if desired, a greater or lesser measure of kerosene distillates; when so withdrawn such distillates will be of so heavy a gravity that absorption or casinghead gasolines must be added to them to provide volatility and permit of their sale and commercial use as gasolines.

Additional recoveries of light naphthas or gasolines are obtained by the cracking heat and pressure of kerosene distillates and gas oils obtained in the distillation of crude oils, as above mentioned, and such gasolines are used exclusively for blending purposes. "Absorption" and "casinghead" gasolines are obtained by the compression of and absorption from natural gas and being of a very volatile nature they are not marketed to any degree in their original state, but are employed for blending with refinery straight run gasolines or heavy naphthas, when they assist to improve volatility and provide a quick starting point.

In their manufacture gasolines are divided into two classes, namely: refinery straight run gasolines and blended gasolines. Refinery straight run gasolines are those obtained from the refining and treatment of naphtha and benzine distillates, free—or assumed to be free—from the introduction into such gasolines of any foreign or outside elements. Evidence indicates that light gasolines obtained from the cracking of kerosene distillates and gas oils are frequently contained in refinery straight run gasolines in order that their production may be permitted at a cost to meet competition—also that absorption and casinghead gasolines are sometimes used to improve their gravity and quick starting qualities. Blended gasolines may be obtained by the admixture, in a refined state, of high test gasolines with those of heavier gravity, but they are most frequently composed of heavy naphthas and absorption gasolines. Ordinarily the blending of gasolines is effected by refinery processes when what are known as refinery blended gasolines are obtained—blending is sometimes effected, however, by the mere admixture, without further treatment of heavy naphthas or kerosene distillates with absorption gasolines, when the commercial gasolines so obtained are known as raw blends; according to testimony given, gasolines of the poorest class are usually of this character. Analyses made show that in certain isolated instances benzol—a coal tar product—is contained in gasolines sold in Ontario; according to evidence of Dr. L. F. Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston, such benzol constitutes an anti-knock element and when