

Oats

The French tariff on oats which on April 7, 1926, was as low as 4 cents per bushel became 18 cents on July 9, 1930. Canada's exports of oats to France for the fiscal year 1921 reached \$1,180,000. The trade is intermittent but during the fiscal year before the tariff increase was \$303,688 and none at all for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, during most of which period the increased new rate was the rate in force.

Apples

The French tariff on apples, which was as low as 5 cents per 100 pounds on April 7, 1926, was on March 2, 1928, advanced to 27 cents on boxed apples and 14 cents on others.

Farm Implements

The French tariff on mowing machines, binders and reapers which on April 7, 1926, was as low as 48 cents per 100 pounds was increased on September 6, 1927, to \$1.07 per 100 pounds on some and \$1.43 on others. Canadian exports of these articles to France were \$2,090,668 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, that is, immediately before the increase, but fell to \$436,640 for the first complete fiscal year after the increase. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, the exports of these machines had fallen to \$367,666.

Crude Zinc

Crude zinc, which was duty free in 1921, became dutiable at the rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds on March 2, 1928.

Lead in Pigs

On May 17, 1922, France increased the duty on lead in pigs from 13 cents to 32 cents per 100 pounds.

The same story is true with respect to Germany and every other European country except Great Britain. The record with regard to Germany is as follows:

Germany: Tariff Increases

Wheat

All wheat entered Germany duty free from May 1, 1922, to September 1, 1925. On the latter date a duty equal to 23 cents per bushel was imposed on wheat except where concessions were granted on condition that a quantity of German wheat be exported equivalent to the quantity of foreign wheat imported. The rate on wheat imported in the ordinary way was increased from time to time until by April 25, 1930, it had reached the equivalent of 98 cents per bushel. While the direct bearing of the tariff increases on wheat is not traceable in our trade returns, obviously this German duty hampered our exports of wheat to that country.

Wheat Flour

Wheat flour which had been entering Germany duty free from May 1, 1922, was on September 1, 1925, subjected to a rate equivalent to about 85 cents per 100 pounds and was increased for practically each subsequent year until on April 25, 1930, the rate had risen to about \$3.40 per 100 pounds. Canadian exports of flour to Germany for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, when flour was duty free, were \$12,748,162. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, the exports had fallen to \$4,742,158.

Rye

Rye which had been entering Germany duty free from May 1, 1922, was on September 1, 1925, subjected to a rate of 32 cents per 100 pounds. The rate was subsequently increased at different intervals until on May 26, 1930, the duty had risen to \$1.62 per 100 pounds. Canadian exports of rye to Germany for the year ended March 31, 1925, when rye was free of duty, were \$1,073,922. The trade fluctuated and, while under the increased tariff exports were sometimes larger than formerly, the high duty, it will be seen, was a severe barrier to trade. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, our exports had dropped to \$321,151.

The situation with regard to Belgium is as follows:

Belgium: Tariff Increases

Cheese

The Belgian tariff on cheese between 1921 and 1926 was 24 francs per 100 kilograms. As the money fluctuates the rate in Canadian money during that time ranged from 35 to 81 cents per 100 pounds. For the last year of this low rate, that is the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, Canada's exports of cheese to Belgium were \$795,082. On June 28, 1926, the tariff was increased threefold in Belgian money, that is to 72 francs per 100 kilograms, equalling in Canadian money at that time about \$1 per 100 pounds. Following this increase in the tariff Canada's exports fell from \$795,082 for the fiscal year 1926 to \$79,272 for the fiscal year 1927. The trade had declined to \$29,329 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Condensed Milk

In 1921 condensed milk entered Belgium at 30 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.05 per 100 pounds). On November 10, 1924 the rate was increased to 60 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.26 per 100 pounds), and again on June 14, 1926, to 125 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.68 per 100 pounds). Canadian exports of condensed milk to Belgium, which amounted to \$168,018 for