

GERMANY

Tariff Changes on Wheat

Note.—A conventional rate of 6.5 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs. (42½ cents per bushel) lapsed on February 11, 1930, and since then the rates quoted below apply to all countries.

	Rate of duty	Equivalent in Canadian terms
Before July 10, 1929.. . . . .	5 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	32½ cents per bushel
July 10, 1929, to January 20, 1930.. . . . .	7.5 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	48½ cents per bushel
January 20, 1930, to March 27, 1930.. . . . .	9.5 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	61½ cents per bushel
March 27, 1930, to April 15, 1930.. . . . .	12 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	78 cents per bushel
April 15, 1930, to September 28, 1930.. . . . .	15 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	97½ cents per bushel
September 28, 1930, to October 25, 1930.. . . . .	18.5 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	\$1.20 per bushel
October 25, 1930, to November 5, 1930.. . . . .	25 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs.	\$1.64* per bushel

\*On November 5, 1930, a rate of 11½ reichsmarks per 100 kilogs. (73 cents per bushel), was authorized for hard wheat for the manufacture of hard wheat groats.

\*On January 15, 1931, this reduced duty was extended to wheat for the manufacture of starch.

\*From May 15, to July 15, German mills have been permitted to import at 20 reichsmarks per 100 kilogs. (\$1.31 per bushel), for each month 20 per cent of the total amount of foreign and domestic wheat ground during April, May and June of the previous year.

Duty-Free Entry on Account of Export

The German tariff law (December 25, 1902) provides that whoever exports from free circulation wheat (and some other grains) shall be entitled to a warrant authorizing him to import duty-free a quantity of the same produce corresponding to the amount of duty represented by the warrant. These warrants were suspended during the war but restored on October 1, 1925. They were again suspended as regards wheat as from October 3, 1930. The value of the wheat export warrants at the time of expiration was the equivalent of 42 cents per bushel, this amount having been determined by the conventional rate on wheat in a treaty between Germany and Sweden and being the lowest rate in force.

Wheat Import Restrictions

A German law of July 4, 1929, compels millers to use such proportions of German wheat as may be prescribed from time to time by decrees. In consequence of these decrees the percentages of foreign wheat allowed to be used have been:

August 1, 1929, to October, 1929.. . . . .	60 per cent
October 1929, to June 30, 1930.. . . . .	50 per cent
July 1, 1930, to August 1, 1930.. . . . .	70 per cent
August 1, 1930, to August 15, 1930.. . . . .	60 per cent
August 15, 1930, to September 30, 1930.. . . . .	40 per cent
October 1, 1930, to January 31, 1931.. . . . .	20 per cent
February 1, 1931, to March 31, 1931.. . . . .	25 per cent
April 1, 1931, to July 31, 1931.. . . . .	50 per cent

ROYAL GRAIN COMMISSION

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELETION FROM REPORT OF APPENDIX XII

On the orders of the day:

Mr. R. W. GRAY (West Lambton): I should like to direct a question to the Prime Minister. I hold in my hand a letter from the Department of External Affairs, and I believe similar letters have been received by all hon. members. This letter, which is dated July 3, 1931, and signed by the secretary of the Commission on Trading in Grain Futures, reads:

In connection with the report of the Commission on Trading in Grain Futures, a copy of which it is understood you have already

received, the commission has decided to delete appendix XII from that report and it would, therefore, be appreciated if you would remove the appendix in question from the copy or copies in your possession.

Last week the right hon. gentleman told the house that after the report had been laid on the table and was therefore the property of the house, the government had decided to delete this appendix and had taken the responsibility for so doing. Now we receive a letter saying that the commission has decided to delete the appendix. May I ask the right hon. gentleman which is the correct view to be taken?

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): Both.