

sale or selling such matter. That I think is an answer to my right hon. friend, and I am sure that when he made his statement he did not remember that this provision was in the criminal code.

Mr. BENNETT: My hon. friend from Halifax misunderstood me. I said we could not get at the publishers through the criminal code, and therefore we did it in the customs house. In connection with Canadian publications, of course, we were able to take advantage of the criminal code.

Mr. FINN: I agree with the statement just made by the right hon. gentleman. Persons in Canada who purchase and offer these magazines for sale are subject to this section of the criminal code. You do not need to get at the publisher, because he is not the person who offers for sale or sells the magazine. Once they are in the bookstand or the store the person who offers for sale or sells them is liable to a penalty of two years in the penitentiary. The manufacturer may be in the United States, but that is true also in regard to certain medicines that are imported into this country. You are not able to get at the manufacturers, but you can get at the person who sells or offers for sale, and that is as far as we can go unless my right hon. friend desires to enter into some international agreement which will provide that persons may be extradited from the United States for any offence against the criminal code in this respect. I mention this because some people might get the impression that under this agreement the government is promoting the sale of salacious or immoral literature. The criminal code deals with that effectively as far as Canadian magazines are concerned, as well as magazines coming from the United States or any other part of the world. As my right hon. friend says, the publisher is not available, but if you cut off the sales of his magazines you are dealing with the very question of the morals of the people, both young and old; you are dealing with the offering for sale or selling of literature that is immoral or, to use the words of my right hon. friend, of a salacious character.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—ex 174. Tourist literature, printed and issued in the United States by federal or state governments or departments thereof, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, municipal and automobile associations, and similar organizations or associations, free.

Mr. PLUNKETT: I should like to ask the minister if similar literature printed and issued in Canada enters the United States free or if there is a duty on it.

Mr. DUNNING: Yes, similar literature enters free.

Mr. BENNETT: There is only one restriction I should like to have seen imposed, and this has nothing to do with the tariff. Some of the literature I have seen, containing pictures of distinguished men who managed to conduct very successfully operations against the powers that were, should not be circulated in this country. Would that be subject to the general power of supervision? I should like to have seen a word added, that it should not be offensive to the people of this country. I have seen some literature issued by some of these associations that is rather unpleasant reading.

Mr. DUNNING: I have not seen that.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That could be met by the general clause.

Mr. BENNETT: If it is, all right.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—178a.

Provided, that on the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail, duties may be paid by customs revenue stamps, under regulations by the minister, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce, the duty shall be 2 cents each.

Mr. BENNETT: That is not much different from what it is now.

Mr. DUNNING: Binding the intermediate.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—181a. Pictorial postcards, greeting cards and similar artistic cards or folders, 32½ per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: Binding the intermediate.

Mr. BENNETT: We have had great difficulty trying to build up that industry in this country, as the hon. gentleman knows better than I. What were our imports, and what is the present rate of duty going into the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: The rate on greeting cards, valentines, et cetera, going into the United States is forty per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BENNETT: Is that the previous rate under the Fordney-McCumber tariff?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes; that was the previous rate. Of our own imports a little more than half, 243,000 pounds out of 409,000 came from the United States, the rest from the united kingdom and Germany. The total