the preference is based upon the specific duty. From the United States, 171,300 pounds of peaches and apricots, valued at \$11,370, and from the United Kingdom, 29,360 pounds, valued at \$2,476.

Mr. BENNETT: That is domestic production too.

Mr. DUNNING: In England?

Mr. BENNETT: Yes, strange as it may sound.

Mr. DUNNING: In my part of the country there are some extremely fine peaches, but I did not think they exported them; they are too good.

Mr. BENNETT: I have seen some.

Mr. POULIOT: Is there any split hair in canned fruit?

Mr. HEAPS: There is in this house.

Mr. TUSTIN: Were there any exports from this country last year?

Mr. DUNNING: Exports of canned pears amounted to 10,650,000 pounds, valued at \$675,000, and went chiefly to the United Kingdom. Exports of canned apples amounted to 7,471,000 pounds, valued at \$330,000, and went chiefly to the United Kingdom. Other canned fruits amounting to 6,753,000 pounds, valued at \$445,000, were shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Sub-item (a) agreed to.

Customs tariff—106. Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:
(b) Pineapples, per pound, 4 cents;

(c) N.o.p., per pound, 4 cents.

Sub-items (b) and (c) agreed to.

Customs tariff—ex 109. Nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., but not including shelled peanuts, n.o.p., one cent per pound.

Mr. POULIOT: We are now discussing not the cans but the shells.

Mr. BENNETT: We do not produce any nuts, I take it.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—ex 114. Nuts, shelled, n.o.p., but not including shelled almonds, peanuts or walnuts, 2 cents per pound.

Mr. MacNICOL: Did we carry sub-items (b) and (c) of item 106?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes; the item was carried as a whole.

Mr. POULIOT: Would item ex. 114 include salted peanuts?

[Mr. Dunning.]

Mr. BENNETT: In both these cases we reduced beyond the intermediate tariffs?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes.

Mr. POULIOT: Even for salted peanuts.

Mr. STEWART: In this instance I notice a striking reduction. Item ex. 114 refers to "nuts, shelled, n.o.p., but not including shelled almonds, peanuts or walnuts, per pound, two cents," and the British preferential rate is three cents. Under the tariff which existed before the agreement the general rate was four cents, and the intermediate rate, three and one-third cents. In this instance we take it far below the intermediate and the British preferential. What is the reason?

Mr. DUNNING: The new rate automatically goes to Great Britain.

Mr. HEAPS: How many nuts were imported from British countries and from the United States in the past fiscal year?

Mr. DUNNING: There is no record of any importations from British countries.

Mr. BENNETT: But there were some.

Mr. DUNNING: We must remember that the item includes shelled nuts, with the exception of shelled almonds, peanuts and walnuts. The imports of all other shelled nuts from the United States amounted to 634,000 pounds, valued at \$195,000; from Brazil they were 441,000 pounds, valued at \$85,000, from Spain there were 353,000 pounds, valued at \$53,000 and from Mexico 126,000 pounds, valued at \$32,000.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—116. Halibut, fresh, pickled or salted, one cent per pound.

Mr. HANSON: That is the same duty as obtained before, is it not?

Mr. DUNNING: No; it is a reduction.

Mr. HANSON: There was one cent on American halibut coming into Canada before, and two cents on Canadian halibut going into the United States. May I say that the greatest part of our halibut is shipped from the Pacific coast, and Canadian fishermen were operating under a handicap of two cents per pound, as compared with American fishermen. Since the agreement came into effect, Canadian fishermen have had the benefit of a rate of one cent per pound, and this means between \$60,000 and \$70,000 a year to them. Their catch is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds. May I congratulate the government upon at least cutting the rate in half, and I hope that in time they may be able to wipe it out alto-