

States now is, and what it was in 1929. That is the year with respect to which figures have been given so frequently in the debates.

Mr. DUNNING: I hope to have the 1929 tariff figures.

Mr. BENNETT: What about the present tariff?

Mr. DUNNING: Not having used the list to which my right hon. friend refers, I have not the comparable figures.

Mr. BENNETT: The hon. member will recall what I referred to only the other evening. All hon. members were given the 1929 figures. That year was prior to the passing of the Hawley-Smoot tariff. My point is that what we have received is not even what we had before the passing of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. That is the reason we desire to have a record of these figures. The main point is that we desire to make clear just to what extent reciprocal concessions have been made. Thus far only one item, timothy seed is on the reciprocal list.

Mr. DUNNING: My right hon. friend will appreciate that schedule II has more to do with this question than has schedule I.

Mr. BENNETT: No, no.

Mr. DUNNING: However, I shall get the information.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Mr. BENNETT: Subject to that proviso, Mr. Chairman.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—75. Lettuce seed, non-germinating, when in packages weighing more than one pound each, imported for use exclusively in manufacturing or blending operations: 10 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Is that a rate of 10 per cent? Item 75 in our tariff refers to seeds, namely cabbage, radish and so on, with rates of ten cents per pound. I notice this item refers to 10 per cent.

Mr. DUNNING: It is a reduction to 10 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Whether or not it is a reduction would depend entirely upon the value. The former tariff on item 75 is ten cents under the intermediate rate, ten cents under the general rate and free under the British preferential. It is now being made 10 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DUNNING: Yes, 10 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: There is no evidence as to whether it is more or less.

Mr. DUNNING: The old duty ran pretty close to 100 per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: That is what I wanted to know.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—82(e). Nut trees, being seedling stock for grafting, and buds and scions for grafting such trees: free.

Mr. BENNETT: What are the changes?

Mr. DUNNING: These commodities have been dutiable up to the present time at the rates of 12½ per cent, 17½ per cent and 30 per cent. They are not produced commercially in Canada at all.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—83(c). Sweet potatoes in their natural state, per 100 pounds: free.

Mr. BENNETT: I suppose that is a reduction of 100 per cent?

Mr. SPENCE: What does the term "natural state" mean?

Mr. DUNNING: I do not follow my right hon. friend in the matter of percentages; I prefer to speak in actual terms. Up to the present the duty has been free under the British preferential rate, 10 per cent under the intermediate rate and 15 per cent under the general rate.

Mr. STEVENS: It should be ten cents per hundredweight.

Mr. DUNNING: There may be a typographical error in my notes in that regard. I believe the hon. member is correct. Last year the imports, which were practically all from the United States, amounted to 52,700 hundredweight, valued at \$110,000. They are not produced in Canada commercially.

Mr. BENNETT: Did we not receive potatoes of this kind from the West Indies?

Mr. DUNNING: Only a few hundred dollars' worth, a trifling amount.

Mr. BENNETT: I thought the business was just starting.

Mr. SPENCE: What are sweet potatoes in their natural state? None that are any good come in from the United States in their natural state. They are what are known as kiln dried, and in order to have them keep they must be kiln dried. Will the 10 per cent be charged on the kiln dried?

Mr. DUNNING: If the hon. member will look at item 83 (a) he will find that the term "natural state" is in contrast with "dried, desiccated or otherwise processed."