

on aluminum metal and of 50 per cent in the duties on aluminum plates, sheet, scrap, and so on. Maximum reductions were also granted on magnesium, tantalum, cadmium, nickel in all form except tubes and tubing, and zinc sheets, scrap and dross, together with binding of free entry and maximum reduction in the internal revenue tax on all copper going into the United States.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: What is the actual reduction per pound on aluminum?

Mr. KEMP: The United States duty on aluminum used to be 3 cents a pound; it is now 2 cents. The duty on aluminum scrap has been reduced from 3 cents to one and a half cents a pound. On aluminum plates the duty was 6 cents a pound, and it is now 3 cents. Copper enters the United States duty free, but there was an internal revenue tax of 4 cents a pound, which has now been reduced to 2 cents a pound. There was no concession by the United States on lead, as they regard another country as the principal source of supply and will no doubt be negotiating with that country.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: What country is that?

Mr. KEMP: Mexico, I understand. The United States gave us a concession on zinc, the rate of duty on zinc ores having been reduced from one and one fifth to three quarters of a cent per pound; and on blocks and pigs of zinc the reduction is from one and two-fifths to seven-eighths of a cent per pound. It will be noticed that the cut on these metals is not quite 50 per cent, but very close to that. I have here the figures on cadmium, cobalt, tungsten and tantalum, which I will give, if the particulars are required.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN: Are these tariff reductions on our goods going into the United States in effect now?

Mr. KEMP: Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN: Even though not approved by Congress?

Mr. KEMP: Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: From the 1st of January.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: They came into effect as a result of powers given to the President to negotiate reductions up to 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN: Does that apply to reductions in the internal revenue tax that was imposed on certain goods?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. KEMP: That tax on most of the metals, where it existed, has been reduced by 50 per cent.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: Under the powers of the President.

Mr. KEMP: Yes, sir.

If I may, I shall now pass on to non-metallic minerals. We obtained reductions in various countries in duties on mica, talc, and corundum. Asbestos, which is one of our substantial exports, was already going to the United States duty free, so there was nothing further they could do for us on this item except to bind continued duty-free entry, which they did. The United States also bound free entry on coal and coke, small quantities of which are shipped there from Canada, and on artificial abrasives, calcium cyanide, gypsum, stone, and sand, including nepheline syenite.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: The coal item is not changed?

Mr. KEMP: No sir; it is bound free.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: Were there any duties on iron ores or iron and steel products?

Mr. KEMP: On pig iron and spiegeleisen the United States has bound the existing duty of 75 cents per ton, while the duty of 75 cents per ton on scrap iron and steel has been cut in half. There have been substantial reductions in the