

This is a binding of the intermediate tariff with the United States. Here again, because of the few companies producing, I have not the figures of production, but we export quite a little of that commodity to the United States, the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand. United States rates are: On hanging paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed or coloured, ten per cent; when it is printed, lithographed, dyed or coloured, twenty per cent plus one and one-half cents per pound.

Mr. BENNETT: What we have given is two cents a pound and two and one-half per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DUNNING: That is the difference, yes.

Mr. MacNICOL: What percentage is two cents a pound equivalent to? What further reduction?

Mr. DUNNING: The average duty paid last year on last year's values, which of course include that two cents, would be about fifty per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Two cents sends it up?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes, about fifty per cent.

Mr. MacNICOL: We have in Toronto two first class plants manufacturing wall paper. I am not familiar with where their branches are located, but I have no doubt branches are to be found in other cities. Is there any possibility of learning just how many men will, as a result of these duties, be displaced in Canadian plants manufacturing wall paper?

Mr. DUNNING: I can offer only an opinion, and it would be that there would not be any.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—196. Newsprinting paper and all printing paper, in sheets and rolls, valued at not more than two and one-quarter cents per pound, free.

Mr. DUNNING: That is a complementary item to the United States binding on their free list our newsprint entering that country. No imports of newsprint were recorded in 1935. Our total exports amounted to 47,850,000 hundredweight, valued at \$82,147,000, of which 39,068,000 hundredweight, valued at \$68,106,000 went to the United States. Our total production of newsprint paper in 1934, the latest year for which I have the figures—and I am sure there was an improvement in 1935—

Mr. BENNETT: A little.

Mr. DUNNING: In volume, but not very much in value, I am sorry to say. The total production was 2,604,000 tons, valued at \$86,811,000.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—197. Paper of all kinds, n.o.p., 22½ per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: There is no reduction there; it is just binding the item, is it not?

Mr. DUNNING: Binding the intermediate rate. It involves a reduction of 2½ per cent from the former general rate.

Mr. STEWART: Is there a duty on similar paper going to the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: There is thirty per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BENNETT: Is it not higher than that on some grades?

Mr. DUNNING: One would have to exclude those for which there are special provisions, because in both items we have the n.o.p. classification.

Mr. STEWART: Did the minister say that on a similar classification, n.o.p., on paper going into the United States the rate is thirty per cent?

Mr. DUNNING: On an approximately similar item.

Mr. STEWART: As against 22½ per cent?

Mr. DUNNING: Yes.

Mr. STEWART: Has the minister information as to exports to the United States?

Mr. DUNNING: Our exports of book paper were valued at \$351,000, chiefly to Australia and the United Kingdom, and of bond and writing paper there were exports valued at \$11,300, chiefly to the United States. Of course there are various grades of odds and ends such as tissues and toilet papers.

Item agreed to.

Customs tariff—197a. Super-calendered or machine finish grades of book paper, not coated, when used exclusively in the production of magazines, newspapers and periodicals, printed, published or issued regularly, under regulations prescribed by the minister, 22½ per cent.

Mr. BENNETT: Is this not an item on which drawback was given? I am asking for information.

Mr. DUNNING: It is not exactly similar.

Mr. BENNETT: The minister will recall that this paper is not coated, but is highly