

Mr. KEMP: I do not think any moved from western Canada.

Mr. McKINNON: The blueberries were all shipped from eastern Canada in a commercial way.

Mr. KEMP: The commercial supplies are in the east.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN: I could take my friend to places such as South Junction and Sprague, and show him hundreds and hundreds of baskets of blueberries being taken across the line.

Hon. Mr. CREBAR: They are probably smuggled over.

Mr. McKINNON: That may be true, Senator Beaubien, but the big commercial trade is from the east, where they ship by the carload.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: I have no doubt that some blueberries are taken across the border, but I know the bulk of them that come to the city of Winnipeg are from eastern Ontario.

Mr. McKINNON: I think the significant thing is, Mr. Chairman, that the duties on fresh and frozen berries have been reduced in successive agreements from 35 to 10 per cent.

Mr. KEMP: There are a number of miscellaneous products, that might be mentioned here. We have obtained further reductions in the United States duties on maple syrup and maple sugar. The duties already were fairly low, but they have been reduced a little more. Reductions were made in honey, hay, straw, millet, dry peas, beef and veal. Mr. McKinnon has mentioned that the reduction in the duty on beef is substantial, from 6 cents a pound to 3 cents a pound. Further reductions were given on lamb, mutton, wool, dried and frozen eggs, canned fruits, dried potatoes, potato starch, onions, various fresh vegetables, certain processed and canned vegetables, soups, juices and sauces, most vegetable seeds and tobacco.

There remain only two main classes of items to mention; one is the United States duties on spirituous liquors. Both the United Kingdom and Canada have a substantial interest in those duties, and considerable reductions were made in the duties on whiskey and gin. We pass now to the manufactured goods.

Hon. Mr. BUCHANAN: Did you mention canned goods a moment ago?

Mr. KEMP: Yes, canned vegetables.

Hon. Mr. BUCHANAN: Have we much of a market now with the United States in that type of product?

Mr. KEMP: Not a very large one, sir.

In respect to the various manufactured goods, we were not in general the principal negotiators with the United States; as you know, they preferred to negotiate largely with the principal source of supply. The manufactured goods in which we had the principal interest, and on which we obtained concessions in the United States, included electric stoves and other appliances employing an electric element; aircraft and parts, pleasure craft, reciprocating locomotives, many articles and wares of metal, paint brush handles, baby carriages, canoes and paddles, mop handles, skis, hockey sticks, toboggans and equipment for exercise or play. We have, as honourable senators know, an important pipe organ industry in Canada, which has been doing a substantial export business. We have obtained a further reduction in the duties on pipe organs and parts, and also on rubber substitutes and synthetic rubber.

The CHAIRMAN: Do we export synthetic rubber?

Mr. KEMP: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: But the United States has large equipment for the manufacture of that commodity?

Mr. DEUTSCH: We have shipped substantial quantities since the war, and are shipping it now, sir.