

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any common or garden variety of name that you could use to describe some of these things instead of referring to them by their scientific names?

Mr. MCKINNON: One of those items which is very well known is acetic acid, of which we are very large producers and exporters. We have had a tremendously important market for acetic acid in the United States for years.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: It is made largely from sawdust, is it not?

Mr. MCKINNON: It is a by-product of relatively cheap power, senator. We have been very large suppliers of that as well as of most of the other chemicals that Mr. Kemp has named. In fact, we got the reductions in duties because we were the principal source of supply.

Mr. KEMP: Another chemical on the list whose name will be familiar is calcium carbide, which is now used very widely for industrial purposes. I mentioned also ammonium nitrate, which is another by-product of cheap power in this country, and it is of substantial importance to us.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: Are we large importers of salt from United States?

Mr. KEMP: Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: In the Maritimes we get our salt from the Bahamas and the Mediterranean.

Hon. Mr. McKEEN: On the Pacific Coast our supply comes mainly from San Francisco.

Mr. KEMP: When going through this list of principal concessions that we received I skipped some agricultural items. I should mention seed potatoes, on which we obtained an increase in the United States quota from 1,500,000 bushels to 2,500,000 bushels. On turnips we received the maximum reduction in United States duty. We also got concessions on various kinds of seeds. There was a maximum reduction in the United States duties on alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover and timothy, with reductions on other grass and forage seeds.

I believe that apples were discussed at a previous meeting of the committee. It was also stated that we got reductions in the United States duty on blueberries, both fresh and canned, as well as on other berries. That will be of particular interest to the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN: What was the duty on blueberries before the concession?

Mr. KEMP: Under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, the duty was 35 per cent on frozen and canned blueberries and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound on fresh blueberries. In the 1935 agreement the duty on frozen and canned blueberries was reduced to 25 per cent; in the 1938 agreement with the United States a reduction to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was obtained for the frozen and canned berries, and the duty on fresh blueberries was cut to 1 cent per pound. At Geneva the United States duty on frozen and canned blueberries was reduced to 10 per cent *ad valorem* and the duty on fresh blueberries was confirmed at 1 cent per pound. We tried especially to obtain a reduction in the duty on frozen blueberries and did obtain a substantial cut in it.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: Can you tell me the amount we receive from the sale of blueberries to the United States by provinces?

Mr. KEMP: I shall have to look it up.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: How much a basket, for instance, did we sell them for?

Mr. KEMP: In 1946 we exported about 15 million pounds of blueberries from eastern Canada to the United States at a total value of something in excess of \$3 million.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: What quantity came from western Canada?