

the new United States duty on apples is not a barrier that any Canadian exporter could regard as in any way formidable. In fact, as I said, it is only one-third of our own duty.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: What is the duty against foreign apples coming into Canada? Is it as low as the American duty against our apples going in there?

Hon. Mr. HAIG: It is about three times as high.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: Three times as high?

Mr. McKINNON: Yes. Answering your question precisely, although that is getting into details, foreign apples, if any, coming into Canada, which would be mostly United States apples, will be free for a period of about six or eight weeks just prior to the coming into the market of our own product; thereafter, three-quarters of a cent a pound.

Hon. Mr. HOWARD: Three-quarters of a cent a pound?

Mr. McKINNON: Yes. It is still three times the height of the American duty on apples since we got the latter reduced.

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: While we are on the subject of apples, may I mention processing. There is some new provision for processing enabling our apple growers to process apples and sell them to better advantage.

Mr. McKINNON: Well, as I mentioned, we got a reduction on more than fresh apples. We got it on dried apples, on canned apples; and if you have in mind—

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: I was thinking of the Annapolis Valley apples. They are accustomed to shipping them in bulk. Now they have the chance of processing them.

Mr. McKINNON: I think that before you came in, Senator Lambert, I mentioned that the duty on fresh apples was reduced from 15 cents to 12½ cents, on dried apples from 2 cents to 1 cent, and on apples in all other forms, from 2½ to 1¼ cents.

Hon. A. L. BEAUBIEN: That is in the United States market.

Mr. McKINNON: That is in the United States market. There is a 50 per cent reduction on processed apples.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: I wonder if Mr. McKinnon could deal with manufactured goods. He said there was a maximum reduction on natural products to the United States. I should like to hear something about manufactured products.

Mr. McKINNON: It just depends how far back we go, Senator Campbell, before we determine that a thing is manufactured. If you include chemicals—I do not know whether you do—as manufactured goods—

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: Yes, I do.

Mr. McKINNON: We did get substantial reductions in United States duties on a lot of the heavier chemicals, such as acetic acid. In fact we got substantial reductions on fifteen or twenty chemical products going into the United States. As regards base metals, I might illustrate by referring to aluminum ingots, blocks and bars, on which the duty was reduced from 3 to 2 cents; and from 6 to 3 cents on the rolling mill forms, which are, of course, quite highly manufactured products. The same thing applies in respect of nickel and zinc. In wood products, which Canada ought to be peculiarly able to make in large volume at fair prices, there is a list of some ten or fifteen manufactured products of wood.

The CHAIRMAN: And newsprint is free?