agreed to do away with the quotas and to match the tariffs with Canada at 35¢ per 100 lbs. In addition, the U.S. tariff on prepared potato products, including frozen french fries, has been reduced from 17.5 percent to 10 percent and matched with the corresponding Canadian tariffs.

The United States represents a key market for fresh and frozen blueberries which as a result of the MTN will enter duty free.

Canada obtained a number of tariff cuts on a range of other fruits and vegetables, including 60 percent reductions on prepared or preserved onions, frozen cranberries, fiddleheads and rutabagas and a 50 percent reduction on frozen raspberries.

Forage Seeds and Nursery Stock: U.S. tariffs on a range of forage seeds of interest to Canada will be eliminated. These include alsike, red and sweet clover and creeping red fescue seed. The U.S. tariffs on nursery stock with earth attached were reduced from 5.5 to 2.2 percent and 7.5 to 3 percent. The U.S. tariff on fresh-cut flowers is being reduced from 10 to 8 percent.

Alcoholic Beverages

Whiskey has always represented an important agriculture-related export commodity for Canada. Access to that market will be improved in three ways as a result of the MTN. First, the U.S. tariff on Canadian whiskey will be cut from 62¢/gal to 25¢/gal. Second, discriminatory tariff treatment favouring imported Scotch and Irish whiskies over Canadian whiskey will be lessened as the differential in the U.S. tariff is reduced from 11¢/gal to 5¢/gal. Third, the "wine gallon assessment" method of valuation by which bottled whiskey attracted higher duties than bulk whiskey will be abolished, thus removing a disincentive to bottling in Canada. The tariff cut, plus the improvement in tariff treatment vis-à-vis other imported whiskies, will increase profits on this large export item and may well increase exports, whether in bulk or in bottled form, as Canadian whiskey will compete on a more even footing with both domestic bourbons and imported Scotch and Irish whiskies.

Fish and Fish Products

A high Canadian priority objective for fisheries in the tariff negotiations has been achieved with U.S. agreement to eliminate its tariff quota on frozen fish fillets and to use a single rate of 1.875¢/lb on all imports of this product (the current rate for in-quota imports). The elimination of this quota is significant to the fishery industry, because, in the past, it has tended to be filled early in the year by other suppliers whose fishing seasons commence before those in Canadian waters and thus Canadian shipments had to pay the significantly higher rate of 2.5¢/lb. In addition, the reduction or elimination of U.S. tariffs on a range of other fisheries products should open up new export opportunities or provide an